FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Editors of Observer: Please allow me to acknowledge through your columns the receipt of the following sums for Army Colportage: From Richmond Temperance and Literary Society by committee of Society $46 50, to be expended in Hymn Books and Tracts, Wm. White of Chatham $100; Officers and privates of the 1st N. C. Reg't Stuart's Brigade by Rev. W. B. Gaultney Chaplain $105 50.

We are now getting out for free distribution among the N. C. Troops 40,000 copies of the New Testament Epistles in Tract form with a preface to each, giving some account of the author, circumstances under which it was written, &c &c. We trust that the liberality of our friends will enable us to circulate these very extensively.

NEED'M B COBB,
Gen'l Sup of Army Colportage for N. C.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. Thos. Barnes, near Marianna, Fla., 3d Feb'y, Col. W. L. SAUNDERS, 46th Reg't N. C. T., Army North Va., to FLORIDA, third daughter of the late Jno. W. Cotten, of N. C.

DIED,

On Tuesday night last, at Argyle, in this County, Mrs MARGARET RAY.

In Moore county, on the 12th instant, WILLIAM THOMAS, eldest son of B. P. and Lucinda Person, in the 12th year of his age. Possessed of a well balanced and precocious mind, industrial habits, and a heart abounding in all the elements of goodness and kindly persuasions, afforded promise of exalted usefulness and example. A saddening stroke to his bereaved father and mother and an only little brother, and to numerous relations and friends.

"How short the race our friend has run!
Cut down in all his bloom;
The course but yesterday begun,
Now finished in the tomb!"

Biblical Recorder, Christian Advocate and North Carolina Standard please copy. S. C. E.

At his residence in Moore county, Mr. JOHN McLEOD, in the 64th year of his age.

At Cheraw, on the 20th Dec'r, Mrs. JANET MACFARLAN, relict of Robert Macfarlan, Esq., late merchant of Greenock, Scotland, aged 81 years.

In Raleigh, on the 13th inst., H. L EVANS, for many years past a highly respectable and influential merchant of that city.

In Clinton, 25th Jan'y, Mrs. SARAH M. LEE, aged 47, wife of Thos M. Lee.

At Oakland, Duplin county, evening of 9th inst., of consumption, Mrs. MARY F., wife of Col. C. D. Hill.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
BY BRANSON & FARRAR.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, with Maps—is just published This is the only geography published in the Confederacy, and is to be followed by a Common School Geography Send in your orders soon. Price $2.00

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FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, contains a number of pleasant writing exercises The only book of the kind published in the Confederacy Price 1 50.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, suited to Sabbath Schools and to soldiers in camp. The best book of the sort yet published. Price 50 cts.

The usual deductions made to the trade.

N. B.—Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must send 10 cents extra on each dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

Raleigh, Feb'y 9. 6 tf

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SCRIPTURAL VIEWS of National Trials,	$3 00
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Rival Administrations,	1 00
The Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Warren's Surgery,	5 00
The Aid-de Camp,	2 25
Gilham's Manual,	9 00
Army Regulations,	5 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	6 50
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	75
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 00
Cavalry Drill by Patten,	1 50
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 00
The Volunteer's Hand-book,	1 00
School of the Guides,	1 00
Second Year of the War,	5 00
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Smith's English Grammar, revised,	2 00
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Our Own Speller,	1 00
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The Confederate Primer,	50
Our Own Primer,	50
Southern Methodist Primer,	50
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Our Own First Reader,	75
The First Dixie Reader,	50
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	3 00
Geographical Reader with Maps,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 50
The Guerillas, Dialogues,	50
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	50
Capers' Catechism,	25
Sermon Catechism, by Wood,	25
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" " Cersette,	2 00
" " Maurius,	2 00
" " St. Dennis,	2 00
Bonnie Blue Flag,	50
Cotton Field Melodies,	25

N. B.—Those ordering books by mail should send an extra ten cents on the dollar for postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1864.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO THE STANDARD.—One of the most strange changes of this most changeable and unreliable world is that of the Raleigh Standard on the war and the Confederate Administration. For many years—the greatest number of years that the Standard ever stood by anything or anybody, outside of the Standard itself—that paper educated the people of North Carolina in favor of the doctrine of secession. Well, secession came—*we* call it revolution, but the Standard calls it secession. It came too with the Standard's hearty approval, if we may judge by its language and his Editor's vote that there was really any heart in it. For some time the Standard stood by the cause and stood by the Administration which had the cause in hand. It was so delighted with that Administration that it formally and officiously nominated President Davis for re-election as President of the Permanent Government, praised his Cabinet, without exception, and endorsed the ability, integrity and patriotism of the whole set. For some unexplained cause, about which different people have different opinions, it shifted its sails and started on an opposite tack. The Administration which it had praised, it now pronounced to have been evil at and before the time when it made the nomination for re-election. And this not upon pretence of any new lights, but only in respect to what was as well known then as now. From being an ardent supporter of the war and the President, it has of late abounded with abuse of the one and gloomy, desponding and croaking views of the other. Is it not passing strange that so unreliable a leader—one who has been by turns Whig, Democrat, anti-Democrat, and Conservative, secessionist and anti-secessionist, war man and peace man, administration man and anti-administration man, and for and against every prominent man in the State—is it not strange, we say, that such a paper should have followers in a crusade against the very measure that it had so much agency in bringing about and the very men that it selected on account of their fitness to bring that great measure to a successful issue? Yet it is readily accounted for: The Standard, more than any paper that ever we laid eyes on, abounds with *professions* of devotion to "the people," and many people are more easily gulled by empty professions, everlastingly repeated, than won by generous deeds. But the poor fellows who have, in consequence of the Standard's teachings, deserted their country's flag, and been shot to death therefor by order of courts-martial, or been killed by their brother-soldiers who found them skulking in the woods, were part and parcel of "the people," and their dishonored and humiliated wives and children and parents are parts of "the people." To these the Standard has much to answer.

These reflections have been called forth by reading in the Raleigh Confederate a communication addressed to the Editor of the Standard by one who says he is a personal friend to the Editor, and who is vouched for by the Confederate as "one of his warmest personal friends." The article is so truthful and earnest, that we are tempted to copy the material parts of it, as follows:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

[From the Raleigh Confederate.]

He who takes the liberty of addressing you through this medium is not your enemy, and does not seek to destroy you socially or politically. He is your friend and would gladly act the part of a friend toward you in the trying crisis through which you are now passing. Like yourself he was a Union man up to Lincoln's proclamation, and has ever since been a war man * *

In the spirit of friendship and candor he desires to tell you that your course for months past has been a source of deep sorrow to all the true and loyal, not only in North Carolina, but in every State in the Confederacy. If you are a friend to the South in this gigantic struggle, and your friend is loth to believe otherwise, your course has certainly discouraged the friends of the South, and encouraged yours and their enemies. This fact cannot now escape your own observation, and the opposition which you encounter from the press of the Confederacy should show you how unjustifiable is your course. In all the Confederacy there are not three newspapers who openly endorse your sentiments, and not twice that number who do not openly oppose you. Should not this fact open your eyes? Are all these guardians of right and truth wrong and you alone right? Have you more political foresight than they all? Look at the array of talent on the one hand, and then contrast them with your own and the one or two puny little sheets that sustain you * * *

Does it not mortify you to see and know that you are thus discouraging your friends, and encouraging your enemies? Not a Northern paper reaches the Confederacy that does not contain extracts or editorials commending your course, and the mere handful that act with you. And all through the North you are regarded as loyal to the United States, as only waiting an opportunity to return to the old flag. The writer has means of knowing this to be true, and you know it to be true. In Yankee prisons the Editorials and Correspondence of the Standard are read by Abolition Missionaries to Confederate prisoners, and they urged to renounce their allegiance to the Confederacy—to turn their backs upon their former comrades in arms and swear allegiance to the Lincoln Government. And many N. Carolina soldiers confined in prison have thus been betrayed, and induced to take the oath of allegiance to Lincoln. This is no fiction, the evidence being in the possession of him who publishes it. Should not prudence cry to you to desist from giving the enemy such advantage? These facts you must know, and how can you, if a true Southern man, as you declare yourself to be, continue thus to injure your friends and aid your enemies?

You cannot fail to see that your continued criticisms of the Administration of the Government do harm at a time like this. Mr. Davis may not be a Washington—the world has never produced but one Washington—but he is our President, chosen without an opponent. He is our leader, and it is our solemn duty as true patriots to sustain him in administering the Government and in leading us on to victory. Not a number of your paper has been issued in many months without some direct or indirect attack upon him or those acting under his authority. In this you have weakened the confidence of the people in him, and have strengthened the hands of our enemies. Do they not rejoice at these attacks on our President? You know this is too true.

And then you are continually calling for peace, as though the South had nothing to do but make the proposition officially, and immediately the war would cease. Whether you intended it or not, this is the impression you have made upon the mind of the masses of the people of North Carolina. And in this you have done great harm; and how can you fail to see it? What does this peace movement mean if it does not mean submission, or at least a proposition for reconstruction in some way? * * * The New York Daily News has well said recently, that "for the stronger party to offer peace, or propose negotiation, is magnanimity, but for the weaker it is the sign of weakness and irresolution." And you, Sir, are constantly giving the enemy this sign—constantly offering the encouragement by thus agitating the peace question at this most inauspicious period in the history of the struggle. The peace meetings that you have encouraged being held in this State have done immense injury in discouraging our friends and encouraging our enemies.

The call for a State Convention is another most unfortunate movement. You declare it is not for the purpose of taking the State out of the Confederacy. But our enemies so construe it. How can the State in Convention aid in making peace at a time like the present? The call for such a meeting—the election of members to it, and the discussion of the peace question by it, would do more real harm to our cause, than all its brave soldiers from the State could do good in the army, and no soldiers have fought better, accomplished more, and bid fair to do better in any particular than those from North Carolina. * *

That your fault-finding, complaining disposition so manifest in the columns of your paper, has encouraged desertion from the army and disloyalty at home, you must have seen. And how could you continue such a course? True, you have frequently advised deserters to return to their commands, and all to yield to the laws as they are, but this has been done with so little earnestness and in such a peculiar manner, that even your best friends have not been able to ascertain your true sentiments.

Again, whilst you have many good men who sympathize with you in whole or in part, and many of those who ought from their social position and opportunities to be the first men in the State, yet you have driven to your support all the disloyal, dissatisfied, disaffected and unworthy men in the State, and not only in your own State, but this class of men everywhere are your admirers. Should not this fact open your eyes to the enormity of your policy? The writer of this has had free intercourse with the people of the Confederacy, in many of the States, and knows this to be true; and further, while shut up in the lines of the enemy, he has frequently heard you applauded by Federal officers, and your course commended by the Yankee soldiers. * * *

You cannot shield yourself by putting the people before you, and declaring that you are but their mouthpiece, and that they are even in advance of you. You, Sir, are in advance of the masses of your own State in political attainments and general information. As the Editor of an old and well established political journal, published at the Capital of the State, having mingled so freely and being so well known to the public men of the State, and having filled so many positions of responsibility, it behooves you to lead the masses in the right paths, and not to be led by them, or to become the mere tool or mouth piece of meninferior to you in information, opportunity and social position. Hundreds of your supporters are as good and as sincere as they know how to be; but they have not had the opportunity to inform themselves that you have, and you must not be led by them; but you, sir, should rise above the ignorance of this class of persons, and bestow on them the benefit of superior attainments, by refusing to be their mouthpiece in uttering foolish and impracticable things. X. Y.

THE STANDARD AN ORIGINAL COTTON STATES SECESSIONIST.—In the Observer of the 4th inst., at the instance of a subscriber in Franklin county, we copied articles from the Raleigh Standard showing that it was a zealous advocate of the right of secession from (at least) December 1850 to Oct. 31, 1861. A few weeks before the publication of these extracts the Standard declared that it had "never maintained the doctrine of secession as practiced by the cotton States;" and in concluding our most conclusive proof that it agreed with them precisely in maintaining the abstract right, we added that the Standard had repeatedly advocated the exercise of the right in the very case and for the identical cause which led to the secession of the cotton States. The Standard has not had the hardihood to deny the statement. It has become wary of late, as its eyes have become more accustomed to the sight of those oft-used and significant words, "We take the proof from the Raleigh Standard of" such and such a date. Its friends are not yet so well instructed as itself, and for their benefit we now proceed to prove our statement. As usual, we call but one witness—the Standard itself.

The Standard was an advocate of "the doctrine of secession as practiced by the cotton States" in 1856—how much farther back we are not just now prepared to state. But in 1858 it was rampant for that sort of secession. We take the proof

From the Raleigh Standard, Sept. 12, 1856.

"Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? The New York Herald boasts that there are already Electoral tickets in Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland; and it adds, "Texas and North Carolina will probably soon follow suit." This a vile slander on the Southern people. *No Fremont Electoral ticket can be formed in North Carolina*—mark that. It may be that there are traitors here and there, in the State, as there were tories in the Revolution, who would deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary, but they are few and far between.

"The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like, filled with Fremont's yankee abolitionists. We would not expect nor ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and we will not submit."

And again:

From the Raleigh Standard, Sept. 20, 1856.

"Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters *the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States.* We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a separation of the States. No human power can prevent it."

Could there be a clearer case? But, as we have had occasion to remark heretofore, people know that it is not the Standard's habit to stand by one set of men or principles long at a time, and it may be objected by its friends that it repented in sackcloth and ashes, and was utterly opposed to secession in 1860. They make a great mistake. The Standard seems to have had a peculiar fancy for this business of secession—(even now it appears to desire to secede again)—and was just as strong an advocate of "the doctrine of secession as practiced by the Cotton States" in 1860 as it was in 1856. We take the proof

From the Raleigh Standard, Jan'y 11, 1860.

"The surest way to avert a dissolution of the Union is to prepare for it. A dissolution is certainly probable, to say the least, in the event of the success of the black Republicans in 1860; and their success, we feel bound to say, is within the range of probability. Must we await an overt act? Why the very act of electing such a President would be a declaration of deadly hostility to the slaveholding States. Do hostile armies await overt acts? Is a declaration of war nothing until arms are used on the field? Does a man who is told by his adversary that he is to be assailed, wait until his adversary is upon him, and he has commenced to disarm and cast him to the earth? Does a person who has taken arsenic by mistake, wait to see whether arsenic will produce death? Does any one doubt that cold steel, well sharpened, will sever the jugular vein? *Must we wait and become weaker, or act, and gather strength by preparation based on our own stern resolves?*

In our humble opinion there can be but one answer to these questions. In a certain contingency our lives, our property, our manhood, our State pride and State independence will be at stake. Are we ready to protect them? Is our militia system at all efficient? And if efficient, which no one asserts, have we arms for our militia? Hundreds of gallant citizens have recently volunteered; have we arms for them? Have we ball and powder? Are the various captain's districts in the State under vigilant patrol? Are we ready *now* to encounter unjust aggression, and to demand that the *forms* of the Constitution shall not be used to destroy us? Are we prepared to meet these aggressions and to make this demand on a war footing, with arms in our hands? Alas, no! With the black Republicans might makes right. We say this in every feature of the irrepressible conflict." Are we prepared even for a sudden emergency at home?

The mere election of a black Republican President would most probably affect State and Bank stocks, and indeed every species of property. If Seward should be elected by sectional votes, it would be no easy matter to raise money in November, 1860, on the best paper. Does any one doubt this? Without money we could neither procure arms nor support troops.

South Carolina is now in conference with Virginia. Her commissioner has no doubt already reached Richmond, to confer with the Governor and Legislature of that State as to the best means to be adopted, first, to save the Union according to the Constitution, and, if that cannot be done, to save the South. North Carolina is associated for weal or for woe with South Carolina and Virginia. Every word which they may utter, and every resolve which they may agree upon in this high conference, will touch us and concern us quite as much as it will them.

We know no party on the question of slavery. We stand, as we always have stood, by the vested rights and the vital interests of North Carolina. Patriotism in our judgment, begins at home. Our primary allegiance is due to North Carolina. If a black Republican or sectional President shall be elected in 1860, *we will go with the South*,—we will stand side by side with the sons of Virginia and South Carolina, as our ancestors did at Yorktown and the Congress, and we will do it, clinging to the Constitution and despising the forms of a vicious, aggressive and usurping Union. That will be its character under black Republican rule, and for one we will never bow our head to its degrading yoke. We mean what we say. We mean to do *right*, according to our understanding of what right is, and let consequences take care of themselves."

Are the friends of the Standard satisfied? Would they like another dose of "arsenic" or some more "cold steel" which, in the shape of *a file* of that remarks for quality manufactured at the Standard office, severs a jugular vein with equal delicacy and ease.

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS OF SENATOR.—One friend who wrote us that he believed Judge Reade was the second instance in the history of the State in which a Senator in Congress had been appointed to fill a vacancy by a Governor, now writes that Mr. Clingman's was the first instance. Judge Potter died on the 20th Dec 1857. In April 1858 President Buchanan appointed Senator Biggs Judge, and immediately thereafter Gov Bragg appointed Mr. Clingman Senator. Turning to our files to look for these dates, we find that we then explained (Observer May 10th 1858,) why the Governor had no need to call his Council to fill a Senatorial vacancy, and we are a little surprised that we had recently overlooked the point.

As to Judge Locke, to whom we alluded in the paragraph on this subject on the 8th inst., our friend writes:

"I remember to have been told in Raleigh in 1822, when you and I were boys together, that Judge Locke was elected to succeed Gov. Stone in the Senate of the U. S in 1814, without any knowledge on his part of the design of the General Assembly to appoint him, until his commission reached him in Rowan; that he came on to Raleigh, took a seat in the stage for Petersburg *en route* for Washington, stopped at Mr. Mordecai's, a mile from the City, returned and resigned—whether after or before the adjournment of the General Assembly I do not remember to have heard. Probably afterwards, as Mr. Macon was elected by the General Assembly to succeed him, 5th December 1815."

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—We are exceedingly gratified this morning to have a telegram from Raleigh announcing the safe arrival of the State's steamer Ad-Vance, with another valuable cargo, the sixth she has brought in. Of course the 709 bales of cotton she carried out are now safe at Bermuda and converted into $200,000 in sterling exchange, equal to upwards of four millions of dollars of currency! Huzza for the Ad-Vance! Never was there a greater success of a sagacious enterprise.

DEATH OF LIEUT. W. M. CARRIGAN.—We regret to learn by letter from his brother in the Mississippi army, near Brandon, that Lieut. William M. Carrigan of Arkansas Cavalry died very unexpectedly at his residence in Washington, Arkansas, on the 3d of January last. Mr. Carrigan was a native of Alamance, graduated at the University in the class of 1852, and at the time of his death was in his 31st year. He was an excellent gentleman, whose acquaintance we enjoyed in our younger days before his emigration, and since by an occasional letter which his clever pen contributed to the Observer.

His brother writes that he had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for the last ten years.

THE CONSCRIPT GARDEN.—We are glad to learn that the extensive vegetable garden which did so much last year for the comfort of the soldiers at Camp Holmes, near Raleigh, is this year to be cultivated even more thoroughly. A letter from Col. Mallett, in reply to one asking what seeds he wanted, says:—

"I am happy to inform you that in consequence of already liberal contributions, together with a few purchases, the Gardener reports that he is well supplied and shall therefore not be under the necessity of troubling you.

"We have about 10 acres of ground, well manured, now being ploughed and put in fine order for seeding. Being fully repaid for the experiment last year, (under many disadvantages,) we intend to have a model garden this season. Every inch of ground must produce something *eatable*—we shall need it. In addition to a liberal contribution of seed, Messrs. Shay & Williamson, manufacturers at Raleigh, presented us with a fine plough, which is very acceptable, for without it we were dependent upon our neighbors."

A MEETING IN CHATHAM.—The proceedings of a meeting in Chatham in favor of the Standard's Convention scheme have been published. We only notice it because we think that great injustice is done in the account to a gentleman of Chatham—John H. Haughton, Esq.—who is said to have delivered a speech to the meeting—leaving the impression that he favored its objects and action as published. The resolutions of the meeting are so utterly at variance with Mr. Haughton's well known opinions, as expressed in this town only three weeks ago, that we are satisfied, if Mr. Haughton delivered a speech there at all, that it was not in unison with these resolutions but against them. We have heard nothing about the meeting except what is published, but we have too much regard for Mr. Haughton to allow such an impression to remain unquestioned.

P. S. Since the above was written a gentleman of this place informs us that he learned in Chatham from a source likely to be well informed, that our supposition is correct; that Mr. Haughton spoke against and defeated the projects of the agitators.

In the account of a late meeting at Carthage, similar injustice was done to Harris Tyson, Esq., who, happening to be present, asked permission to address the meeting, which was readily granted, but when it was found that he was opposed to the whole proceeding the party would not listen to him; yet he was set down in the published proceedings as having spoken, and the inference produced that he had spoken in favor of the Convention.

CONGRESS.—On Monday the Senate acted upon a number of bills of no particular interest. Among those passed were: confiscating property of absconding conscripts; providing for an Invalid Corps; for the appointment of a General in the Provisional Army to command the trans-Mississippi Department. The House passed a resolution that the present Congress expired to-day at 12 o'clock, and another fixing the 22d of February as the day for the commencement of the official terms of members of Congress hereafter.

On Tuesday, both Houses passed TAX, Currency and Military bills agreed on by Conference Committees.

On Wednesday, both Houses passed a bill to establish a Volunteer Navy, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to commission vessels in or out of Confederate waters. The House passed the Senate bill to issue Tobacco rations to the army. The Senate passed House bill repealing acts authorizing Partisan Rangers. Also, House bill for exemption of privates who have shown distinguished skill and valor. Both Houses adopted an address to the country, reported by a special committee some time ago appointed. Friday, the 8th April was appointed a day of fasting and prayer. It was rumored in Richmond that Congress had passed in secret session a bill authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

FROM GEN. LANE'S BRIGADE.

LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 10.

There was some cavalry fighting somewhere down the river Saturday evening, and that set going all the couriers in the army. The next morning a brisk cannonade and sharp musketry firing commenced 1½ or 2 miles below us on the river. This was the fight at Barnett's ford by Scales's Brigade and Lomax's cavalry. Gen. Lane, being Division commander, commanded during this fight in person. Col Haywood commanded our Brigade in Gen Lane's place. Some dozen on our side were killed and wounded. Saturday night we were under marching orders, and Sunday at 1½ we were placed temporarily under Stuart's command, together with McGowan's Brigade of our Division, for the purpose of catching the yankees if possible. At 2 P. M. we reported to Gen Stuart and moved across the river. Our Brigade followed a road through fields and stable yards down the river, while McGowan's moved on a road parallel to ours but *debouching* into the Barnett's ford road three miles further to the North than ours. The enemy were said to be at the point where our road entered, at right angles, the Barnett's ford road. We were ordered to attack them at this place, in front, while McGowan's Brigade, having entered the road in their rear, would assist us in bagging them. When we were within a mile or so of our destination, however, we received orders to return, as the enemy had departed at 1 o'clock. So ended, at 8 or 9 at night, my first march in this army—not much of one at that. I believe the yanks have all gone home and we enjoy quiet once more.

A man named Dilla Matheson, Co. A, 7th Reg't, will be shot for desertion on Tuesday the 16th.

The weather is clear, cold and windy. It blows more continuously here than in any country I've ever been in.

Our regiments have adopted very patriotic resolutions to re-enlisting. The 7th and 33d were original war regiments. Barry's 18th went in unanimously; the 28th, nine-tenths; and the 37th all but twenty. The feeling in the army could not be better, and all feel that the cause is looking up. But I believe the men in the field are always cheerful and hopeful. E J H Jr.

[In regard to the fighting on these occasions the Richmond Whig learns that "all the troops engaged on our side acted admirably, especially a Georgia brigade on the right, and a North Carolina brigade on the left of Pegram. 27 dead yankees were found, nearly all lying in front of Pegram's Brigade. The New York Herald gives a list of yankee wounded in the camp hospitals. It comprises 115 names—among whom are one Colonel, two Lieut. Colonels and three Captains. As many had been sent to Washington, the Federal loss was doubtless "heavy."]

Arrival of the Ad Vance.—RALEIGH, Feb'y 17, 1864—I have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of the Ad-Vance again with State cargo—her sixth trip.

Capture of a Steamer—Official Dispatch.—DUBLIN, Va., Feb'y 15.—To Gen. S. Cooper: On the 3d inst., Maj. Mourman, with a detachment of 40 men, of the 16th Va. cavalry, captured the armed steamer B. C Lers, at Winfreels, Putnam county, Va., with a valuable cargo and 29 prisoners, including Brig. Gen. C. P. Scammon, commanding forces in Kanawha Valley, a Captain and two Lieutenants of his staff. Gen Scammon and officers of his staff are here now, and will be forwarded to Richmond to-morrow, unless you order otherwise; in charge of Lieut. Ventigan, the gallant young officer who boarded the boat with only twelve men. SAM. JONES, Maj Gen.

Re Enlistment of Troops—Official Despatch.—ORANGE C. H., Feb. 15:—Gen. S. Cooper: The following troops have re-enlisted for the war since announcement of the 10th instant:

Lane's Brigade, Wright's Brigade, Peria's Brigade, Davis' Brigade, 7th Virginia Cavalry, 11th Virginia Cavalry, 18th North Carolina Troops, 11th North Carolina Troops, 48th Virginia Infantry, Garnett's, Peague's Haskell's and Pegram's Battalions of Artillery.

The following, having enlisted originally for the war, have reiterated their determination to continue in service:

Cutts' Battalion of Artillery, McGowan's Brigade, and 14th Alabama Regiment. RO E. LEE

Capture of a Notorious Buffalo.—The renegade and Buffalo, Capt. Hoggard, who has been so long a terror to Eastern Carolina, was captured on Friday night last, and is now a prisoner in the Confederate lines. Hoggard has been depredating on the people of Bertie, Gates, Chowan and counties contiguous, some time past, at the head of one hundred renegades who, like himself, should have deemed it a dear privilege to fight for their native State. Having been considerably annoyed by members of the 62d Georgia regiment, Col. Griffin, Hoggard has been lying in ambush for Capts. Bowers and Davis, of the above command, and had not recently sent them a message, that he would capture them at an early day, or lose his life in the attempt. But sometimes would-be-hunters are themselves captured, and such has been the fate of the unfortunate Hoggard.

Hearing that Hoggard would visit his wife on Friday night last, Captain Bowers dismounted his command, and proceeded cautiously to the residence of Hoggard, in Bertie county, nine miles from Windsor. Arriving at their destination unobserved by the enemy, Hoggard's home was speedily surrounded, and a loud rap at the door given. "Who's ther?" inquired a feminine voice from an upper window. "Friends!" was the quick response. "What will you have?" inquired Mrs. Hoggard. "An interview with the Captain," responded a voice from below. "Wait until I strike a light," replied the female from above, and in two minutes more the door was opened, and the renowned Buffalo confronted 25 as daring looking rebels as ever drew yankee blood. Finding resistance in vain, Hoggard instantly surrendered, and is now securely confined in Dixie

Pet Express, 16th.

From Kinston.—KINSTON, Feb. 16.—J S Brook, Wm Haddock, G Huffman, Stephen Jones, A J Britton, J J Sumerlen, Wm H Daughtry, Lewis Taylor, Lewis Freeman, and John Freeman, of Nethercutt's Battalion; and W D Jones, of Wright's Battalion, and Joseph Brock, of the 27th North Carolina Regiment, and C B Cuthrell, of Latham's Battery, were all hanged in this place on yesterday, by order of court-martial, for deserting their comrades, and taking up arms on the enemy's side. I am informed that three more of these deserters are to be hanged here in a few days—making in all 23 within the last two weeks, all of which were captured by our troops in the late expedition against Newbern.

News from the front represents the yankees as being 12 000 strong at their outposts at Batcheler's Creek, and are strengthening their breastworks and rebuilding their block houses that were destroyed by our troops at the time we attempted to take Newbern.

Raleigh Confederate.

SPRING COURTS.—Arrangement by the Superior Court Judges for the Spring Circuits:

1st Circuit	Judge Shipp	Edenton.
2d "	"	Saunders—Newbern.
3d "	"	French—Raleigh.
4th "	"	Gilliam—Hillsboro'.
5th "	"	Heath—Wilmington.
6th "	"	Osborne—Salisbury.
7th "	"	Reade—Morganton.
8th "	"	Howard—Buncombe.

Raleigh, Confederate.

CONFEDERATE MANUFACTURES.—Necessity is driving our people to all sorts of manufactures. A glass factory, on an extensive scale, is about to go into operation at Savannah. Another at Richmond has been at work for some weeks.

TROOPS FOR THE WAR.—Lt. Col. Parsley of the 3d N. C. Reg't, explains through the Wilmington Journal why his Reg't has not re-enlisted for the war. His is one of the ten Regiments (from 1 to 10 inclusive,) that volunteered for the whole period of the war from the beginning, and have therefore never needed to re-enlist.

Poland and Russia.—A sanguinary conflict between the insurgents under Borsack, and the Russians, took place on the 18th of January, in the vicinity of Czenstochau.

Several wagons filled with dead and wounded Russian soldiers, were brought into the town.

England and France.—The Washington Chronicle says: When Parliament separated, England was in close alliance with France. That alliance is at an end

CONFEDERATE BONDS AGAIN ADVANCED.—Sales yesterday in Richmond showed another advance of 10 per cent. Bonds of short date, (1868,) brought 121 with interest.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In hospital, Orange C. H., 11th Jan'y, Thos H Black, of Co K, 30th Reg't.

Wm H Pugh, of Sampson county, 51st Reg't, died Feb'y 2, in his 44th year, from the effects of a ball through his bowels by the enemy near Bachelor's Creek, about 10 miles from Newbern.

On David's Island, New York, 13th Jan'y, from the effects of a wound received at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, Leonidas Pearsall, of Kenansville, N. C.

At hospital, Wilmington, Feb. 7, of typhoid fever, O. Sgt. G H Pitts, of Co B, 66th Reg't.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES
FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable:

Apples, dried, good, pelled, per bush	28 lbs.	$	5 00
" " " unpeeled, "	28 lbs		3 50
Axes, " " with handles, each			12 50
" " without " "			12
Bacon, " sides, per lb,			3 25
" " hams, "			2 25
" " shoulders, per lb			2
" " jowles, "			1
Beans, " white or cranfield, per bus 60 lbs,			10
Brandy, " apple, per gal,			20
" " peach, "			25
Beef, " fresh meat, per lb			00
" " salted, "			85
" " corn, "			90
Brown stuff, " per bus, 26 lbs			1
Candles, " tallow, per lb			3 25
" " adamantine, "			3 25
Chains, " trace, per pair			9
Cloth, " woolen, for soldiers clothes, ¾ yd wide, 10 oz to yd, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard			6
Coffee, " Rio, per lb			4 50
Corn, " unshelled, per bus, 70 lbs			5
" " shelled, sacks not included, per bus of 56 lbs			6
Corn meal, " sacks not included, per bus of 50 lbs			6
Drills, " cotton, ¾ yd wide, 8 yds to lb, per yard			80
Flour, " extra family, per bbl of 196 lbs			60
" " extra family, per sack of 98 lbs			32
" " superfine, per bbl, 196 lbs			55
" " superfine, per sack, 98 lbs			25
" " fine, per bbl of 196 lbs			50
" " per sack of 98 lbs			25
Fodder, " baled, per 100 lbs			4
" " unbaled " "			3 00
Hats, " wool, each			5
Hay, " baled, per 100 lbs			5
" " unbaled " "			4
Hides, " dry, per lb			3 25
" " green, "			1 75
Horses, " artillery, 1st class, per head			700
" " artillery, 2d class, per head			600
" " extra, per head			
Iron, " pig, per ton of 2,000 lbs			110
" " square or round, per ton			600
" " hoop, per ton, 2,000 lbs			600
" " flat or band, per ton,			600
" " boiler plate, " "			600
" " serviceable rail road, per ton of 2,240 lbs			400
" " castings, per lb			15
Jeans, " wool domestic, per yd			6
Kettles, " camp, iron, per lb			15
Lumber, " per 1000 feet,			50
Lard, " clean, per lb			2 25
Leather, " sole, "			6
" " upper, "			7
" " harness, "			7
Molasses, " cane, per gallon			10
" " sorghum, "			5
Mules, " 1st class, per head			700
" " 2d class, "			500
" " 3d class, "			400
" " extra "			
Nails, " per keg,			75
Oats,

THE CURRENCY BILL.

An Act to Fund, Tax and Limit the Currency.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of $5, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the 1st day of April 1864, east of the Mississippi, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated, the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable 20 years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st of January and July of each year.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section, and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable without interest in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

SEC. 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of $100, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the 1st section of this act, shall, from and after the 1st day of April 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the 1st day of July 1864, west of the Mississippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues, and said notes, if not so presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of 33⅓ cents, imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subjected to a tax of 10 per cent. per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and said notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the 1st section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of 33⅓ cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes; said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the treasury, its depositories and by tax collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same whenever presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, or in exchange for new notes, as hereinafter provided, and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the 1st section of this act, until the 1st day of January 1865, at the rate of 66⅔ cents on the dollar; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time between the 1st of April and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same at the rate of 66⅔ cents on the dollar: *Provided*, That notes of the denomination of $100 shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: *Provided further*, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes, after the 1st day of January 1865, is hereby taken away: *And provided further*, That upon all such Treasury notes which may remain outstanding on the 1st day of January 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, a tax of 100 per cent. is hereby imposed.

SEC. 5. That after the first day of April next, all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be, and is hereby, revoked: *Provided*, the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes, in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, said new issues to be receivable in payment of all public dues, except export and import duties, to be issued in exchange for old notes at the rate of 2 dollars of the new for 3 of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of $100, after they are reduced to 66⅔ cents on the dollar by the tax aforesaid, may convert the same into call certificates bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue 6 per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation, and for the payment of interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of any cotton, tobacco, and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties now laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: *Provided*, that the duties now laid on imports are hereby pledged and shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds, or any part thereof, upon the best terms he can, so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of the circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may be either registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect; and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. They shall be for $100, and shall together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly on the first of Jan'y and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than 30 years from their date.

SEC. 9. All call certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible. If converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes, such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only 66⅔ cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable in new Treasury notes at that rate; but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April, 1864.

SEC. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the first section of this act, in exchange for their deposits and specifying the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token, to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositor shall be entitled to recieve the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act: *Provided*, the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease as herein prescribed.

SEC. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of $5 shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues, as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act, until the first of July, 1864, east, and until the first October 1864, west of the Mississippi river, but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of 33⅓ per cent. on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

SEC. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes shall be allowed till the first day of January 1865, to fund the same in 6 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable 20 years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the notes subject to the tax and those not so subject, shall be—

SEC. 13. That Treasury notes heretofore issued bearing interest at the rate of $7 30 on the $100 per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable 1st of January of each and every year.

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness, to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsement, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

SEC. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general order for the information of the army and navy.

SEC. 17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes, approved May 1st 1863, is hereby repealed.

SEC 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which, by the first section of the act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d 1863, was required to be thereafter deemed to be a bond, to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act.

THE MILITARY BILL.

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 17 and 50 shall be in the military service of the Confederate States for the war.

SEC. 2. That all the persons aforesaid, between the ages of 18 and 45, now in service, shall be retained during the present war with the United States, in the same regiments, battalions and companies, to which they belong at the passage of this act, with the same organization and officers, unless regularly transferred or discharged, in accordance with the laws and regulations for the government of the army: *Provided*, that companies from one State, organized against their consent, expressed at the time, with regiments or battalions from another State, shall have the privilege of being transferred to organizations of troops, in the same arm of the service, from the States in which said companies were raised; and the soldiers from one State, in companies from another State, shall be allowed, if they desire it, a transfer to organizations from their own States, in the same arm of the service.

SEC. 3. That at the expiration of six months from the first day of April next, a bounty of $100 in six per cent. Government bond, which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, shall be paid to every non-commissioned officer, musician and private who shall then be in service, or in the event of his death previous to the period of such payment, then to the person or persons who would be entitled by law to receive the arrearages of his pay; but no one shall be entitled to the bounty herein provided who shall at any time, during the period of six months next after the said first day of April, be absent from his command without leave.

SEC. 4. That no person shall be relieved from the operation of this act by reason of having been heretofore discharged from the army where no disability now exists; nor shall those who have furnished substitutes be any longer exempted by reason thereof: *Provided*, that no person heretofore exempted on account of religious opinions and who has paid the tax levied to relieve him from service, shall be required to render military service under this act.

SEC 5. That all white male residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 17 and 18 and 45 and 50 years, shall enroll themselves at such times and places, and under such regulations, as the President may prescribe, the time allowed not being less than 30 days for those east, and 60 days for those west of the Mississippi river, and any person who shall fail so to enroll himself, without a reasonable excuse therefor, to be judged of by the President, shall be placed in service in the field for the war, in the same manner as though they were between the ages of 18 and 45: *Provided*, that the persons mentioned in this section shall constitute a reserve for State defence and detail duty, and shall not be required to perform service out of the State in which they reside.

SEC 6. That all persons required by the 5th section of this act to enroll themselves, may within 30 days after the passage thereof, east of the Mississippi river, and within 60 days, if west of said river, form themselves into voluntary organizations of companies, battalions or regiments, and elect their own officers; said organizations to conform to the existing laws; and, having so organized, to tender their services as volunteers during the war to the President; and if such organizations shall furnish proper muster rolls, as now organized, and deposit a copy thereof with the enrolling officer of their district, which shall be equivalent to enrollment, they may be accepted as minute men for service in such State, but in no event to be taken out of it. Those who do not so volunteer and organize, shall enroll themselves as before provided; and may, by the President, be required to assemble at convenient places of rendezvous, and be formed or organized into companies, battalions and regiments, under regulations to be prescribed by him; and shall have the right to elect their company and regimental officers; and all troops organized under this act for State defence, shall be entitled, while in actual service, to the same pay and allowance as troops now in the field.

SEC. 7 That any person who shall fail to attend at the place of rendezvous as required by the authority of the President, without a sufficient excuse, to be judged of by him, shall be liable to be placed in service in the field for the war, as if he were between the ages of 18 and 45.

SEC. 8 That hereafter the duties of provost and hospital guards and clerks, and of clerks, guards, agents, employees or laborers in the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, in the Ordnance Bureau, and of clerks and employees of navy agents, as also in the execution of the enrollment act, and all similar duties, shall be performed by persons who are within the ages of 18 and 45 years, and who by the report of a Board of army surgeons shall be reported as unable to perform active service in the field, but capable of performing some of the above said duties, specifying which, and when those persons shall have been assigned to those duties as far as practicable, the President shall assign or detail to their performance such bodies of troops, or individuals, required to be enrolled under the 5th section of this act, as may be needed for the discharge of such duties: *Provided*, that persons between the ages of 17 and 18 shall be assigned to those duties: *Provided further*, that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the President from detailing artizans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensable duties in the departments or bureaus herein mentioned.

SEC. 9 That any Quarter-master, or Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary, or Assistant-Commissary (other than those serving with brigades or regiments in the field,) or officers in the Ordnance Bureau, or Navy Agents, or Provost Marshal, or officer in the conscript service, who shall hereafter employ or retain in his employment any person in any of their said departments or bureaus, or in any of the duties mentioned in the 8th section of this act, in violation of the provisions hereof, shall, on conviction thereof by a court-martial or military court be cashiered; and it shall be the duty of any department or district commander, upon proof, by the oath of any credible person, that any such officer has violated this provision, immediately to relieve such officer from duty; and said commanders shall take prompt measures to have him tried for such offence; and any commander as aforesaid failing to perform the duties enjoined by this section, shall upon being duly convicted thereof, be discharged from the service.

SEC. 10 That all laws granting exemptions from military service be, and the same are hereby repealed, and hereafter none shall be exempted except the following:

1 All who shall be held unfit for military service, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

2 The Vice-President of the Confederate States, the members and officers of Congress and of the several State Legislatures, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President, or the Governor of the respective States, may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State Governments, as the case may be.

3 Every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his church, and who, at the passage of this act, shall be regularly employed in the discharge of his ministerial duties; superintendents and physicians of asylums for the deaf and dumb and blind and of the insane; one editor for each newspaper being published at the time of this act, and such employees as said editor may certify, on oath, to be indispensable to the publication of such newspaper; the public printer of the Confederate and State Governments, and such journeymen printers as the said public printer shall certify, on oath, to be indispensable to perform the public printing; one skilled apothecary in each apothecary store, who was doing business as such on the 10th day of October 1862, and has continued said business, without intermission, since that period; all physicians over the age of 30 years, who now are, and for the last 7 years have been, in the actual and regular practice of their profession, but the term physician shall not include dentists; all presidents and teachers of colleges, theological seminaries, academies and schools, who have been regularly engaged as such for two years next before the passage of this act: *Provided*, That the benefit of this exemption shall extend to those teachers only whose schools are composed of 20 students or more. All superintendents of public hospitals, established by law before the passage of this act, and such physicians and nurses therein as such superintendents shall certify, on oath, to be indispensable to the proper and efficient management thereof.

4. There shall be exempt one person as owner or agriculturist on each farm or plantation upon which there are now, and were on the 1st day of January last, 15 able-bodied field hands, between the ages of 16 and 50, upon the following conditions:

1. This exemption shall only be granted in cases in which there is no white male adult on the farm or plantation not liable to military service, nor unless the person claiming the exemption was on the 1st day of Jan'y 1864, either the owner and manager or overseer of said plantation, but in no case shall more than one person be exempted for one farm or plantation.

2 Such person shall first execute a bond, payable to the Confederate States of America, in such form, and with such security, and in such penalty as the Secretary of War may prescribe, conditioned that he will deliver to the Government at some railroad depot, or such other place or places as may be designated by the Secretary of War, within 12 months next ensuing, 100 pounds of bacon, or, at the election of the Government, its equivalent in pork, and 100 pounds of net beef (said beef to be delivered on foot,) for each able-bodied slave on said farm or plantation, within the above said ages, whether said slaves in the field or not, which said bacon or pork and beef shall be paid for by the Government at the prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act: *Provided*, that when the person thus exempted shall produce satisfactory evidence that it has been impossible for him, by the exercise of proper diligence, to furnish the amount of meat thus contracted for, and leave an adequate supply for the subsistence of those living on the said farm or plantation, the Secretary of War shall direct a commutation of the same, to the extent of two-thirds thereof in grain or other provisions, to be delivered by such person as aforesaid at equivalent rates.

3 Such person shall further bind himself to sell the marketable surplus of provisions and grain now on hand, and which he may raise from year to year while his exemption continues, to the Government or to the families of soldiers, at prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act: *Provided*, that any person exempted as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a credit of 25 per cent. on any amount of meat which he may deliver within three months from the passage of this act: *Provided further*, that persons coming within the provisions of this exemption shall not be deprived of the benefit thereof by reason of having been enrolled since the 1st day of February 1864.

4 In addition to the foregoing exemptions, the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, may exempt or detail such other persons as he may be satisfied ought to be exempted on account of public necessity, and to insure the production of grain and other provisions for the army and the families of soldiers. He may, also, grant exemptions or details, on such terms as he may prescribe, to such overseers, farmers or planters as he may be satisfied will be more useful to the country in the pursuits of agriculture than in the military service: *Provided* that such exemption shall cease whenever the farmer, planter or overseer shall fail diligently to employ, in good faith, his own skill, capital and labor exclusively in the production of grain and provisions, to be sold to the Government and the families of soldiers at prices not exceeding those fixed at the time for like articles by the Commissioners of the State under the Impressment Act.

5 The president, treasurer, auditor and superintendent of any railroad company engaged in transportation for the Government, and such officers and employees thereof as the president or superintendent shall certify on oath to be indispensable to the efficient operation of said railroad: *Provided*, that the number of persons so exempted by this act on any railroad shall not exceed one person for each mile of such road in actual use for military transportation; and said exempts shall be reported by name and description, with the names of any who have left the employment of said company, or who may cease to be indispensable.

6. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as repealing the act approved April the 14th 1863, entitled an act to exempt contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States, and the drivers of post coaches and hacks, from military service: *Provided*, that all the exemptions granted under this act shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

SEC. 11. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant details, under general rules and regulations to be issued from the War Department, either of persons between 40 and 50 years of age, or from the army in the field, in all cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and necessity require such details, and he may revoke such orders of details whenever he thinks proper: *Provided*, that the power herein granted to the President to make details and exemptions shall not be construed to authorize the exemption or detail of any contractor for furnishing supplies of any kind to the Government, by reason of said contract, unless the head or secretary of the department making such contract shall certify that the personal services of such contractor are indispensable to the execution of said contract: *Provided further*, That when any such contractor shall fail, diligently and faithfully, to proceed with the execution of such contract his exemption or detail shall cease.

SEC. 12. That in appointing local boards of surgeons for the examination of persons liable to military service, no member composing the same shall be appointed from the county or enrolling district in which they are required to make such examination.

Bank Stock for Sale.

APPLY to A. McLEAN
Nov. 29, 1862. 82-1f

RAGS! RAGS!!—The inferior quality of the paper on which the Observer has been printed of late, and which is a great eye-sore to us, is owing to the want of a sufficient supply of good rags, and the consequent necessity to resort to inferior materials. We appeal to the friends of the Observer in all accessible points, to save up and bring to town all the rags they can procure. We have no time ourselves to attend to their purchase, but Messrs. Geo. W. Williams & Co., the Agents in this town of Mr. Murphy, will pay 15 cents per lb. for them.

E. J. HALE & SONS.
Feb'y 15. 8-2t

From the Western Democrat.

THE 48th N. C. REGIMENT.

The following is a brief and hasty abstract of the history of the 48th N. C. Troops. The reg't was organized at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, N. C., about the 8th April, 1862, having four companies from Union county, two from Davidson, one from Davidson and Forsyth, one from Iredell, one from Moore, and one from Chatham.

Co. A, from Union, Capt. F. L. Wiatt, (afterwards promoted to Major, July 15, 1862, to fill vacancy occasioned by death of Major B. R. Huske.)

B, Davidson, Capt Albert A Hill, promoted upon the resignation of Major Wiatt, Sept'r 22, 1862, to Major, and since the death of Col R C Hill, to the Lt Colonelcy.

C, Iredell, Capt A M Walker, since resigned.

D, Moore, Capt B R Huske, elected Major 9th April, 1862, and died of wounds received (in battle near Richmond) July 15, 1863.

E, Union, Capt J W Walden, since resigned.

F, Union, Capt S H Walkup, elected April 9th, 1862, Lt Col, and promoted to Col, Dec 4th, 1863, by death of Col R C Hill.

G, Chatham, Capt W H Jones, promoted to Major, since death of Col R C Hill.

H, Davidson, Capt —— Michael, since resigned.

I, Union, Capt (Dr.) E C Alexander, since resigned.

K, Davidson and Forsyth, Capt Jesse Atwood, since died.

The above companies were organized into the 48th Reg't N C Troops by the election, on 9th April, 1862, of R C Hill, of Iredell county, as Colonel; Capt S H Walkup, of Union county, Lt. Col, and Capt B R Huske, of Fayetteville, Major.

They remained about one month at Camp Mangum and removed to Goldsboro, N. C., perfecting themselves in drill. The Regiment was next ordered, on 1st June, to Petersburg, Va., where the drill was continued and the Regiment was attached to Gen. Rob't Ransom's Brigade. June 10th, tore up the Norfolk & Petersburg railroad from Blackwater toward Petersburg. June 17th, sent down to James River to get ice for the N. C. hospital, at Dr Epps' house under cover of the enemy's gunboats. June 18th, attacked the gunboats and the Regiment first got under the enemy's fire from severe shelling. June 24th, ordered to Richmond and arrived on the morning of the 25th, at French's Farm, on the Williamsburg Road, were the regiment in the evening charged two brigades of the enemy, and got badly cut up—out of 480 men engaged, lost 17 killed on the field and 88 wounded, many of whom have since died, including Major Huske and Captain Clegg of Co. D. This was the beginning of the Richmond "seven days fights." On the 26th, heard heavy firing up the Chickahominy to our left; the battle of Mechanicsville. On the 27th, firing commenced at Gaines' Mills and Cold Harbor. On the 28th, we were placed in Gen. J. G. Walker's Brigade, and ordered across the Chickahominy to Cold Harbor—the battle was over before we reached there and enemy in flight. We were then marched to Allen's farm on James River, near Malvern Hill. June 30th, got under a terrific fire of gunboats, and continued in line of battle under severe shelling until the morning of July 2d, when we were ordered to Drury's Bluff, and thence back to Petersburg, where we remained throwing up entrenchments, making excursions to Prince George C. H., and attacking McClellan's camp, July 30th, at Harrison's Landing, in Gen'l D. H. Hill's Division. August 20th, ordered again to Richmond, and on the 27th to Rapidan Station. On the 1st Sept. 1862, we began the campaign towards Maryland, passing Manassas and Leesburg, and crossing the Potomac river into Maryland as far as Fredericktown, and thence, returning, we re-crossed the Potomac into Virginia, at Point of Rocks, and arrived at Harper's Ferry, on the 13th September, where we remained under the enemy's shells, on Loudon Heights, until the 15th, when 14,000 of the enemy surrendered to Gen. Stonewall Jackson. We crossed the Shenandoah and were ordered on the night of the 15th to Sharpsburg, crossed the Potomac river at Shepherdstown next day, the 16th, and formed line of battle early on the morning of the 17th, in Gen'l D. H. Hill's Division. About ten o'clock we were ordered to the left, to support Gen. T. J. Jackson, and became engaged in one of our bloodiest fights, at Sharpsburg. 750 men of the Regiment engaged in this action; 35 were killed and 195 wounded, many of them mortally, of whom were Ad't H. J. Gaston, Capt. Benj. Atwood, Co. K, and Lieut G. W. Witherspoon, Co. C. The two former were captured and died in the enemy's hands. Several of our men were here wounded and taken prisoners, and many of them have not since been heard from.

On the night of the 18th Sept, we re-crossed the Potomac and retired to near Martinsburg; and thence, after a few days, to Winchester. For about one month we remained near Winchester, and thence removed with Longstreet's corps to Upperville, and thence to Madison C H, where we remained a few weeks and then ordered, Nov 18th, to Hanover Junction, and on the way are turned towards Fredericksburg. Gen J G Walker having been transferred to the army of the West, we were placed under command of Brig Gen John R Cooke. We arrived near Fredericksburg, Nov 22d, 1862, and remained until 11th December, when we were placed in line of battle in rear of Marie's Heights. On the 13th, when the battle began, we occupied Marie's Heights, beside the Washington Battery in full view of the enemy. We went into the fight about one o'clock P. M. with two field officers, 26 company commissioned officers and 387 officers and privates, and remained exposed to a most destructive fire from shot, shell and small arms until dark, over four hours. Our loss was 209 in killed and wounded, 17 men and 1 officer (Lieut Peter Plyler, of Co E,) were killed; and both field officers, Lieut-Colonel Walkup, commanding the regiment, and Major A. A. Hill, being wounded, also 15 of the company officers were wounded, three of whom, (Lieutenant S. Dulin of Co I, Captain John Stafford and Lt. H. C. Banner of Co K.) shortly afterwards died of their wounds. We remained near Fredericksburg until 3d January, 1863, when we moved towards North Carolina; arrived at Goldsboro, Jan. 17th, and from thence by way of South Washington, Burgaw and Wilmington, to Pocotaligo, S. C., where we arrived about the 22d Feb. 1863. We remained at Pocotaligo two months, during which time we were ordered to Port Royal to secure a gunboat that the enemy had run aground. Left Pocotaligo on the 22d April, 1863, and returned to Wilmington, N. C., and thence to Weldon and Kinston. On 22d May we advanced, under Maj Gen D H Hill, through Gum Swamp, where the enemy who had captured and scattered two regiments, the day previous, were driven back and pursued to Bachelor's Creek near Newbern, at which place their commanding officer, Col Jones, was killed. We returned to Kinston, May 25th, and remained there until June 4th, when our Brigade was ordered to Richmond, where we arrived on the 7th; thence to Hanover Junction, on the 10th, to guard the bridges over South and North Anna and Mattaponi rivers, until relieved, a few days after, when we were ordered to join Heth's Division, in Lieut Gen A P Hill's Corps, for the Pennsylvania campaign. But before we were relieved the edemy was reported advancing under Gen Dix, in force from the White House upon Richmond, and Cooke's Brigade was ordered back to Richmond. July 3d, we advanced under Maj Gen D H Hill across the Chickahominy, at Bottom's Bridge, and drove the enemy back to the White House. July 7th, we again marched to Hanover Junction to protect the bridges from the enemy's raids, and thence, Aug 1st, to Fredericksburg, on picket duty, until Sept 1st, when we returned to Hanover Junction; and thence, on the 24th, to Gordonsville, and on the 8th Oct, to Madison C H, where we joined Gen Heth's Division, in Lt Gen A B Hill's corps, on the march to Culpeper C H, Warrenton, and to Bristow Station, where, on the 14th Oct, Cooke's and Kirkland's N C Brigades engaged a whole corps of the enemy and were badly cut up. We took into the fight 500 men and lost 8 killed and 116 wounded, many of the latter since died. We have since that time been guarding as pickets the lines of the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers, at which last place we are now on picket, but will go into winter quarters to-morrow, the 2d Feb., 1864.

I omitted to state that soon after our organization we were placed in Gen. Holmes's Division, in which we remained until after the battles around Richmond. We were in Gen. Whiting's Division whilst at Wilmington, and in Gen. Walker's Division whilst in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C.

Whole number of men who have belonged to the Regiment since its organization, 1445. Number at organization, (April 9th, 1862,) 844 Volunteers 909, conscripts 481, substitutes 21, received by transfer 6, recruits 28—total 1445.

Killed in battle and died from wounds 167, died of disease 231, discharged 54, resigned 12, transfered 3, deserted 65, dropped from the rolls for disability and from not knowing what has become of them 22, missing (captured by the enemy) 49

Officers killed—1 major, 3 captains, 4 lieutenants Officers died of disease—1 colonel, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant. Resigned—1 major, 6 captains, 7 lieutenants.

The Regiment was composed of men from the following counties: Union 481, Davidson 409, Iredell 149, Chatham 104, Forsyth 98, Moore 94, Mecklenburg 35, Cleveland 33, Davie, Cumberland, Granville, Wake and Bladen, each 3, Guilford 2, Plymouth, Randolph, Alexander, Surry, Anson, Caswell, Harnett, Catawba and Alamance, each 1. From South Carolina 8, Tennessee 1, Alabama 1, California 1. Very respectfully,

S. H. WALKUP,
Col. 48th N. C. Regiment.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP CONNALLY, 55TH N. C. TROOPS,
Near Orange C. H., Feb'y 14, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: It would be vain in me to attempt adequately to express the emotion of my fellow countrymen which I know they must feel, when they take into consideration the fact that nearly the entire army of Northern Virginia—those men who have bared their bosoms to the relentless storms of war for nearly three long, weary years—those proud patriots and gallant spirits of the Confederate army, who worship only at the shrine of liberty and independence—those men who have carried their country's banner, free from reproach or disgrace, on every bloody battle-field that has been fought in defence of all that man can hold dear, from the "snow-capped hills of Virginia, to the lily-covered plains of Texas." I say it were vain in me to attempt to express the feelings of those who must recognize the fact that nearly every man has re-enlisted for the war. And yet I am proud to record this glorious and memorable truth. Yesterday Gen. Davis's Mississippi Brigade, of which the 55th Reg't N. C. Troops is a component part, re-enlisted for the war, and although the term of service of our Regiment does not expire until May 1865, their action on this occasion proves conclusively, that they are no laggards in the path of duty, and that the proud fame and unsullied escutcheon of North Carolina will never be defamed by her sons and representatives in the 55th Regiment of her Troops.

I feel it my duty to ask you to publish this statement, that our friends at home may know the indomitable spirit that pervades our army; and, although we would gladly—yes, with tears of joy, accept an honorable peace, an hour we look forward to with considerable anxiety and hope, we wish our friends at home to know that we are unwilling to lay down our arms as long as a single invader's foot presses the soil of the South, nor until our rights as citizens and freemen are guaranteed to us under our sacred Constitution, and then we hope to "realize without alloy the enjoyment of that long hoped for peace under the benign influences of a free goverment, just and equitable laws, which have been I trust the result of our mutual cares, labors and dangers."

I have the honor to subscribe myself,
Very respectfully, your obd'nt servant,
CHAS. R. JONES.

Our Duty.—What is the duty of every man in this Southern Confederacy? It is not to find fault with and pick flaws in the Government—it is not to labor to incense the people against their rulers—it is not to throw obstacles in the way of achieving our Liberty—it is not to prolong the war by our acts—but it is our duty to pitch in and help to conquer a peace that recognizes our right to govern ourselves; if it be not convenient for us to shoulder the musket, then is our duty to aid and assist in the prosecution of the war to the extent of our ability, by all other means. We must be a united and not a divided people. We are in the war now, and the only honorable alternative left us is to fight it out, cost what it may. If is too late now to say the job is a bigger one than we expected, or that it is costlier than we dreamed of, and ergo we had best give up. That wont do! If we give up we cover ourselves with lasting shame and infamy, and bequeath to posterity disgrace and the iron chains of slavery.—*Milton Chronicle.*

True Patriotism.—We understand that a gentleman was recently enrolled at the Enrolling office in this city, who had entirely lost his right eye by a gunshot wound. The sight of the left eye was also much injured through sympathy, yet such was his patriotism, and such his desire to serve his country, that though the examining surgeon would freely have given him a certificate of exemption, he positively declined, and insisted upon being sent to the field. If the example of this man were emulated by all others whose services the country called for, the ranks of our army would be filled to overflowing, and this year would see the close of the war, and bring a lasting peace.—*Petersburg Express.*

Yankee Deserters.—WILMINGTON, Feb. 19.—Three Yankee deserters were brought in last night and lodged in the military prison.—*Journal.*

Interesting to N. C. Officers.—Maj. H. A. Dowd, A. Q. M. of the State, is now ready to fill all the requisitions filed by N. C. Officers for uniform cloth.—*Raleigh Progress.*

Light Corn Bread.—Stir four pints of meal into three pints of warm water, add one large tea spoonful of salt, let it rise five or six hours, then stir up with the hand, and bake in a brick oven.

Another method is to make mush, and before it gets cold, stir in half a pint of meal. Let it rise and bake as the first.

A CHEERFUL PROSPECT.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The action of the army in re-enlisting has given a new impulse to the war. It quiets the uneasy distrust which had pervaded the people at home, and silences the enemy's confident predictions of speedy and easy subjugation. The Southern home population may have been gloomy and despondent before; but brighter auspices have now dawned upon the cause. The corruption, selfishness and greed which had begun to hold high sway in the land, may have shaken the faith of many; but the army's action has inspired new trust in the race to which we belong. This people are not yet ready for the conqueror's yoke, and are still endowed with the patience of privation, the persevering resolution, and the stern, haughty courage which unfit them for subjugation. The army has revived the public self-respect, cheered the popular heart, put backsliders to shame, and opened a new chapter in the history of the war.

Well may the Northern President proclaim a new draft; for it is more than probable that the South will be stronger in the campaign of 1864 than it has been in any previous year of the war. The late feeble reconnoissance on the Rapid Ann has disproved the current assertions at the North that Lee's army was reduced to a skeleton by desertions and furloughs; and Meade's own retirement from his advanced position is an acknowledgement of the superior strength of his adversary.

Whilst the patriotic action of the army has relieved the Confederacy of apprehension for the spring campaign, the enemy exhibits symptoms of feebleness. The generally expected invasion of North Carolina, from the seaboard, has not been prosecuted; if ever projected by the enemy, it has been deferred for the want of troops. Butler's imposing advance from the Peninsula upon Richmond, has dwindled into a petty attempt to help a few prisoners run away. The land attack upon Charleston was repulsed by a single brigade; and the renowned siege of that "doomed" city, about which the world was made to stand on tip-toe for a painful length of time, has developed into the most stupendous abortion of modern times. Beaufort Island, which was to have been the base of an extended territorial conquest, that would absorb a full fourth part of the Confederacy, has degenerated into a nest of petty speculators, penniless adventurers and demoralized negroes. That military colony, instead of being the pride is the opprobrium of the invaders. Florida, though abandoned by the Confederacy, still asserts herself against the Yankees, by occasional feats of courage and adventure, which utterly disprove the pretence of subjugation.

Even Trans-Alleghany Virginia, where the presence of Confederate troops was supposed to have become an obsolete idea, has just witnessed some important operations; one Confederate expedition having penetrated to the neighborhood of Cumberland, made important captures, and broken a chief line of railroad; another having advanced to the very banks of the Ohio river and captured on its waters a Government vessel, having on board the General commanding the department of the Kanawha. Farther west, Longstreet has virtually captured Knoxville, but refuses to realize his prize on account of the pestilence which infests it, and has turned Cumberland Gap, whose fall has become a mere question of time. If Middle Tennessee is still under the enemy's dominion, West Tennessee and North Mississippi are, for the most part, reclaimed to the Confederate allegiance by an army, under Forrest, recruited from the region itself. In Arkansas, Confederate hopes are revived by a successful affair of arms on the Mississippi, and a promising advance on Little Rock. In West Louisiana the invader is losing instead of gaining ground; and in Texas he confines himself to the seaboard, and has made no impression upon the country. No where does the enemy exhibit any vitality, or is he making any progress except in central Mississippi; and probably he will find, when he shall reach the real ground of battle, that his advance has been imprudent, if not rash and ruinous.

Whether we look to current transactions in the field, or to the great fact, now so happily settled, that we shall have a veteran army in the campaign to meet the undisciplined hordes which the North will thrust upon us, the affairs of the Confederacy not only wear a hopeful, but a cheerful aspect.

From Mobile.—MOBILE, Feb. 16.—An official dispatch from Fort Gaines states that the enemy opened on Fort Powell, at Grant's Pass, at 9 o'clock this morning. Five vessels are engaged. So far all the shots are falling short.

MOBILE, Feb. 17.—An official dispatch from Fort Gaines, Feb. 16, says that seven mortar boats and four gunboats fired 165 shots at Fort Powell. Seven or eight struck, but no damage was done to the Fort. A Lieut. and Serg't were slightly wounded. The officers' Quarters were nearly demolished.

It is officially reported that the enemy occupied Enterprise yesterday morning.

From the North.—Northern dates are to the 16th.

Col. Straight (one of the escaped Officers) is reported to have arrived at Williamsburg. The House, on the 15th, adopted a resolution, by sixteen majority, declaring that the Constitution should be amended so as to abolish slavery in the United States. The Supreme Court decided the Vallandigham case adverse to the petitioner. Grant has written a letter, peremptorily declining to be a candidate for the Presidency. Beast Butler's brother who was with him in New Orleans is dead. Gold 160½.

Troops Re-Enlisting.—NEW MARKET, TENN., Feb. 17.—Humphrey's Mississippi brigade, McLaws' Division, re-enlisted to-day for the war. Other brigades are following the example. The ninth Georgia of Anderson's brigade, has also re-enlisted.

Recruiting at the North.—Gentlemen just arrived here, who have not long since been inmates of Federal prisons, inform us that so far as they could see, hear, or learn in any way, the story of enlistments or re-enlistments in the Federal army is almost wholly fictitious. Whatever troops the enemy now gets, or is likely hereafter to get, must be raised by drafting. The British Provinces are already full of deserters from the Federal service, and the persons engaged in the Provinces as recruits or substitutes almost invariably desert. Mention is made of a black regiment organized in Michigan mainly out of negroes from the other side of the line, which, after getting the bounty, was reduced by desertion and flight across the lines to sixty. How long these sixty remained is not known. Evidently the people at the North, however much they may wish to see the war prosecuted to the subjugation and ruin of the South, are averse to "going in" personally, and are thus far tired of the whole affair.—*Wil. Journal.*

Small Brigade.—The Yankee papers boast largely over the capture of Brig. Gen. Vance and assert that a whole brigade was captured with him. The truth is, the whole number captured was forty-one, viz: Gen. Vance, Capt. Smith, two Lieutenants and thirty-seven privates. One subsequently escaped, leaving just forty, rank and file, all told. Rather a small brigade.—*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1864.

THE CURRENCY, TAX, AND MILITARY LAWS.—The lagging mail has at length brought us the very important measures adopted by Congress at the close of the Session. They are very thorough. Perhaps they cannot be better described than in the brief sentences of the Richmond Examiner, which, being no friend or admirer of either the Congress or the Administration, yet awards high credit to them in the following:—

"They are the most vigorous acts of legislation ever attempted on this continent, and will prove as equal in their operation as circumstances would, perhaps, admit. We think they will at least be sure to fulfill the chief objects,—the reduction of the currency and the support of the army. Much may be pardoned if these things are done. These laws will, of course, fail to give universal satisfaction, but that could only be attained by acts which would fill the army without putting any man in the ranks and turn paper into silver dollars without diminishing their number. Unfortunately this is impossible; and we are inclined to think that Congress has done the best that could be expected in the present situation."

For ourselves, having no favorite measures, and feeling only an ardent desire for the success of the cause, we have been prepared at all times to give a generous support to the conclusions arrived at by Congress. That body and the administration combine as much of talent and patriotism as can well be collected together: they have a full view of all the circumstances, full information of the means of the country and of the requirements of the public service. It was *their* duty to prescribe the requisite means of carrying on the war—it is the people's duty to contribute those means. And so far as we are concerned we shall do that cheerfully, and exhort all others to do likewise. The operation is a costly one to all, but it is far less costly than subjugation or submission would be. The former takes a part, the latter all.

We earnestly invite our readers, therefore, to meet cheerfully and promptly all the requirements of the laws. Complaining and fretfulness, even supposing there be any occasion for them, will not mend the matter: far from it. A cheerful compliance will, beyond all question. The burdens will not last always, but will be vastly diminished when peace shall again bless our land. Then our gallant men will return to their homes, loaded with honors, to cheer the family circle. Then the teeming earth will again bring forth rich harvests to bless both poor and rich with abundance. And then a far smaller share of taxes will be needed to support the Confederacy and pay its debts. Every man and every dollar now devoted to the cause contributes to conquer a peace—shortens the period of war. This is the critical moment. The men and the money are all that are wanted, under God, to bring the war to a practical end this spring. A few decided victories will accomplish it, for the heart of the yankee nation is no longer in it.

The acts will be found in another part of this paper.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.—It will be seen that Congress has authorised the President to suspend this writ. He has not done so as yet, but as he asked the authority, it cannot be doubted that he will exercise it. We have questioned the policy of the suspension, but Congress and the President have the exclusive right to judge as to both the policy and necessity. The *right* is undoubted. The people have themselves conferred it upon Congress in the constitution. We trust that the power so conferred, if exerted at all, will not be abused. The writ has been heretofore suspended by Congress without complaint from any quarter, and with it, so far as we know, a single case arising under it. It may be so again. True men have nothing to fear from the suspension.

CONGRESS.—Congress adjourned on Thursday at noon. We make no detail of the closing proceedings, for they are embodied in the four laws published in full in today's Observer. Of other proceedings we note the adoption of an address to the people and a report from a select committee on yankee outrages in Eastern North Carolina. These will claim place hereafter. The provoking failures of the mails from Wednesday to Saturday evening last have made it impossible to crowd in to-day more than the four laws of most immediate interest.

The vote on the Military Bill in the House was 44 to 38. Messrs. Kenan, Lander and McLean of this State voted for, and Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Bridgers, Gaither, McDowell, and Smith against it.

FITS HIS CASE EXACTLY.—Before the full copy of the currency act was received here, we heard a respectable citizen of this county complaining of it for not giving a holder of treasury notes the option, instead of funding them in four per cent bonds, to give one-half of his notes and receive the new treasury notes for the other half. He said that this would be a most popular scheme, that a vast majority of the people would prefer it, and that it would make the fortune of a member of Congress who would get it through at the next session. Well, the identical plan is provided for in the act, only that the government is satisfied with taking one third instead of one-half. It will be seen that a man is allowed to fund in four per cent. bonds or to keep his treasury notes in circulation as long as he may please, at two-thirds of their face. We are glad that every body is allowed a choice; and though some carping people may say it is but a choice of evils, all should consider from what greater evils than either it is intended to save them.

The telegraphic synopsis of the currency act led to a general supposition that nearly the whole currency was to be retired before the 1st of April. It will be seen that it is not so. None of the 1, 2 and 5 dollar notes are interfered with at present; and the others may still be held and circulated after the 1st of April at 66⅔ cents on the dollar. It will not at all surprise us, however, if those 66⅔ cents will, before long, buy as much as the 100 now will. Certainly they will be worth as much, for the country will owe the third less of debt.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS, IF TRUE.—It is stated that Gen. Preston of the army sailed from a Confederate port early in January, duly accredited as Minister from the Confederate States to Maximilian, the new Emperor of Mexico, and instructed to make a treaty with him, based on a reciprocal recognition, and arranging commercial privileges. It is further stated, in Europe, that Spain is about to send a Minister to Maximilian's government. The Richmond Whig thinks, that if the Confederacy be recognized by Mexico, the interests of France, Austria and Spain will induce them forthwith to follow the example.

Gen. Preston was U. S. Minister to Spain under Buchanan, is an experienced diplomatist and accomplished Spanish scholar.

A NOBLE LIBERALITY.—We some time ago mentioned that Harris Tysor, Esq., of Moore county, had presented to the Relief Committee in this town, a barrel of flour for distribution among the indigent families of soldiers. We are now informed that Mr. Tysor last week sent to the Committee two more barrels for the same benevolent object. It is not often that a gentleman is found with a heart so large as not only to contribute greatly to the relief of the needy in his own neighborhood and county, but to go further and help those of other counties.

Mr. Tysor is what the Raleigh Standard would call a "Destructive"—that is, he was an old Whig and Union man, never was a secessionist, and is not now a secessionist, but is an ardent supporter of this war for independence and of those who, in the Confederate and State governments, are charged with the duty of carrying it on to a successful result.

COTTON DETHRONED.—Those statesmen who have always affirmed that American cotton was king, and could do what it pleased with all the world, may begin to see, from certain statistics presented by the London Times, how little power this king really has. In the first ten months of 1861, there was imported into England 731,265,400 lbs. of American cotton. In the corresponding month of 1863 the amount was only 4,800,000 lbs. This enormous falling off was expected to bring millions of English operatives to a point of starvation, to reduce the trade of England ruinously, to bring its wealth to poverty, and even to shake the foundations of the government itself. Such were the visions which floated through the brains of our proud people. What is the reality? The only particular in which these fancies have been realized, and in that but to a trifling extent comparatively, is in the suffering of the operatives. Instead of trade being injuriously affected, it was never more prosperous, and the government appears to be as solid and sound as ever. The exportations of manufactures for 1861 amounted to £105,000,000 sterling, and in 1863 to £119,000,000. In the single month of October last the exports rose to £15,000,000, against £10,000,000 in 1862 and £11,000,000 in 1861. The imports of cotton from all parts of the world have been less than half as much as in 1861, but the price of the goods manufactured from it has so advanced that those manufactures produced £30,080,083, against £30,637,703 in 1861. Linen and woolen goods have also largely advanced, as well as all the implements of war. So that trade has thrived decidedly. And to help the matter, the last crops in England were so abundant that she has had to import only £9,000,000 of breadstuffs, against £16,000,000 last year. Another new source of England's prosperity is the stimulus given to the production of cotton in its colonies. On this point, the Richmond Examiner, taking the London Times for authority, says:—

"The prosperity of North America will have received its *quietus* from the day when Southern slavery shall be overthrown. American cotton has ceased to monopolize the European markets; and will never resume its control there again until the culture itself is resumed in these States, with the same labor which formerly enabled our planters to undersell the world. The cheap, excellent cotton of America being no longer in the European markets, the dear, inferior cotton of other countries now finds ready sale at high prices. The cotton cultivation, heretofore unremunerative in those other countries, has suddenly become immensely profitable, and Egypt, North Africa, Turkey and India are all planting heavy crops. The receipts from these countries, exclusive of India, had run up to 738,004 cwt. in 1863, from 227,139 cwt. in the preceding year; had increased, that is to say, two hundred fold. The increased receipts from all sources in 1864 will almost compensate for the entire loss of the American crop. In a short time, the cotton culture in these countries will have been established on a firm basis, and if by that time slavery shall have suffered a paralysis in America, the buoyant prosperity which this continent so long enjoyed will have bid it a final farewell. We shall then see what will have become of the imperial commerce of New York; what employment the ubiquitous Yankee will find for his shipping; what resources of wealth, power and prosperity lie in Yankee workshops and Northwestern quarter-section farms.

"When this continent shall have lost the capacity to drive the cotton of other countries out of the great markets with its own, by affording it cheaper and of better quality, that wonderful material prosperity, which has marked our career for fifty years, will also have been lost. Our industry will then sink to the common level; and faithful mirrors of our internal condition will be furnished by interior Brazil, Russia or Germany."

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.—A letter from Sandusky, Ohio, Feb'y 12th, to the New York Herald, states that the Confederate prisons at Camp Chase, Ohio, Camp Douglas, Ill., and those at Indianapolis, Ind., and Rock Island, Ill., are already nearly or quite depopulated, their thousands of inmates having been sent forward to the banks of the Chesapeake Bay. And a Baltimore letter gives a long account of the selection by lot of 394 of the officers on Johnson's Island, and their trip to Baltimore, and thence in a boat supposed to be destined for Fortress Monroe. The only names mentioned are those of Gen. Jeff. Thompson and Capt. Brockinridge. The whole trip was managed with great secrecy, so that it is doubted if a single word was spoken to one of the prisoners by any one except the guard. Eight of the prisoners managed to escape from the cars, two of them by jumping off while the cars were in motion, and six by cutting a hole in the side of a car with their penknives and getting out while the guards' backs were turned. These last got off in Maryland and it is supposed would readily escape by the assistance of the many who sympathize with them in that State. It is not known what is the purpose in bringing them to the South, whether to exchange or not. There are said to be 2300 officers still left on Johnson's island.

FRAUDS.—The Raleigh Standard professes not to believe that frauds are perpetrated upon the people in some of the Western counties by false pretences that Gov. Vance desires the people to sign petitions to him in favor of calling the Legislature together for the purpose of authorizing a Convention, and also that he desired the names of those who refuse to sign to be listed. Two of the reasons given by the Standard why it does not believe, are worthy of note. One of them is, that "those who hand round the petitions are incapable of telling a falsehood." This is "going it rather strong," even for the Standard, proving conclusively, if nothing else did, that the Standard is too careless in giving its testimony to be itself immaculate. It reminds us of a story we once heard of a man who employed a lawyer to write an affidavit for the continuance of a case in court. The lawyer told him to come to his office and let him know what he wanted to swear. He replied that "that was the lawyer's business, not his: make it strong, sir! make it strong." He was ready of course to swear to anything that would accomplish his purpose.

The Standard's second reason for disbelief is almost equally peculiar, viz: that "the Observer's informants are Destructives, whose statements are to be received with many grains of allowance." That is, the Standard is so bigoted a partisan that it thinks its own party friends cannot tell a lie, and that its party enemies cannot tell the truth!

Again: as to the information we had that "the same persons are signing several of the papers," the Standard gives another notable reason for disbelief, viz: "That Conservatives" [by which it means members of its own party] "are not in the habit of cheating and deceiving." Wonderful party! in which, (the Standard being witness,) there are *none capable* of telling a falsehood, and *none* in the habit of cheating and deceiving! Wonderful party, indeed! The like was never heard of before, and we presume never will be again. It all results, doubtless, from having such a leader as the Raleigh Standard—they are all like that paper, of course. We have one consolation from the Standard's sweeping endorsement of character, and that is, that its party must be a very small one indeed.

As to the politics of our informants, the Standard professes to be better informed than we are. We never inquired, and do not know, to what party they belong. All we know is that we believe them to be respectable men, and that *we believe their statements.*

A MEETING IN GREENE.—Greene county divides with Johnston the honor of inaugurating the Summer agitation. Whereas the latter started the Convention scheme, the former names the candidate whom that scheme is intended to elect Governor of North Carolina. The Greene people recommend through the last Standard Mr. Holden, of the Standard, for Governor.

We shall soon know, we suppose, which of the three gentlemen fixed upon at Raleigh in December last is to have the honor of being beaten by Gov. Vance.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We have on hand a very large number of them, accumulated in a few weeks. They are published as speedily as it is possible for us to make place for them.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The following bill was passed by Congress in secret session, and the injunction of secrecy having been removed, we are at liberty to give it publicity:

A Bill to Suspend the Privileges of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in certain Cases:

Whereas, the Constitution of the Confederate States of America provides in Article 1, Section 9, Paragraph 3, that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" and whereas, the power of suspending the privilege of said writ as recognized in said Article 1, is vested solely in the Congress, which is the exclusive judge of the necessity of such suspension; and whereas, in the opinion of the Congress, the public safety requires the suspension of said writ in the existing case of the invasion of those States by the armies of the United States; and whereas the President has asked for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and informed Congress of conditions of public danger which render the suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence against invasion and insurrection; now, therefore

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That during the present invasion of the Confederate States, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* be, and the same is hereby, suspended; but such suspension shall apply only to the cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the General Officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, by the authority, and under the control of the President. It is hereby declared that the purpose of Congress in the passage of this act is to provide more effectually for the public safety by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in the following cases and no other:

I. Of treason, or treasonable efforts or combinations to subvert the government of the Confederate States.

II. Of conspiracies to overthrow the government, or conspiracies to resist the lawful authority of the Confederate States.

III. Of combining to assist the enemy, or of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or giving him aid and comfort.

IV. Of conspiracies, preparations and attempts to incite servile insurrection.

V. Of desertions or encouraging desertions, of harboring deserters, and of attempts to avoid military service: Provided, That in case of palpable wrong and oppression by any subordinate officer upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his superior officer shall grant prompt relief to the oppressed party, and the subordinate shall be dismissed from office.

VI. Of spies and other emissaries of the enemy.

VII. Of holding correspondence or intercourse with the enemy, without necessity, and without the permission of the Confederate States.

VIII. Of unlawful trading with the enemy, and other offences against the laws of the Confederate States, enacted to promote their success in the war.

IX. Of conspiracies, or attempts to liberate prisoners of war held by the Confederate States.

X. Of conspiracies, or attempts or preparations to aid the enemy.

XI. Of persons advising or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, or to resist the Confederate States, or to adhere to the enemy.

XII. Of unlawfully burning, destroying or injuring, or attempting to burn, destroy or injure any bridge or railroad, or telegraphic line of communication, or property, with the intent of aiding the enemy.

XIII. Of treasonable designs to impair the military power of the Government by destroying, or attempting to destroy, vessels or arms, or munitions of war, or arsenals, foundries, workshops, or other property of the Confederate States.

Sec. 2. The President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested, or detained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in the due course of law.

Sec. 3. That during the suspension aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to appear in person, or to return the body of any person or persons detained by him, by the authority of the President, Secretary of War, or the General officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner for any of the causes hereinbefore specified, under the authority aforesaid, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall immediately cease and remain suspended so long as this act shall continue in force.

Sec. 4. This act shall continue in force for ninety days after the next meeting of Congress, and no longer.

THE TAX BILL.

An Act to lay additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government:

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in addition to the taxes levied by the "act to lay taxes for the common defence and to carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved 24th of April, 1863, there shall be levied, from the passage of this act, on the subjects of taxation hereafter mentioned, and collected from every person, co-partnership, association or corporation, liable thereto, taxes as follows, to-wit:

I. Upon the value of property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind and description, not hereinafter exempted or taxed at a different rate, 5 per cent: Provided, That from this tax on the value of property, employed in agriculture, shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind delivered therefrom, as assessed under the law imposing it, and delivered to the Government: Provided, That no credit shall be allowed beyond 15 per cent.

II. On the value of gold and silver wares and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches, 10 per cent.

III. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same, or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed in the year 1860, except in cases where land, slaves, cotton or tobacco have been purchased since the 1st day of January, 1862, in which case the said land, slaves, cotton and tobacco so purchased, shall be assessed at the price actually paid for the same by the owner.

Sec. 2. On the value of all shares or interests held in any bank, banking company or association, canal, navigation, importing, exporting, insurance, manufacturing, telegraph, express, railroad, and dry dock companies, and all other joint stock companies of every kind, whether incorporated or not, 5 per cent.

The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed upon the basis of the market value of such property in the neighborhood where assessed, in such currency as may be in general use there, in the purchase and sale of such property, at the time of assessment.

Sec. 3. I. Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, whether held by the banks or other corporations or individuals, 5 per cent; and upon all moneys held abroad, or upon the amount of all bills of exchange, drawn therefor on foreign countries, a tax of 5 per cent; such tax upon money abroad to be assessed and collected according to the value thereof at the place where the tax is paid.

II. Upon the amount of all solvent credits, and of all bank bills and all other papers issued as currency, exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate treasury notes, and not employed in a registered business, the income derived from which is taxed, 5 per cent.

Sec. 4. Upon profits made in trade and business, as follows:

I. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or sirup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the 1st of January 1863, and the 1st of January 1865, 10 per cent, in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th 1863.

II. On all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits, or obligations of any kind, and any merchandize, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceding paragraph, between the times named therein, 10 per cent., in addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the act aforesaid.

III. On the amount of profits exceeding 25 per cent, made during either of the years 1863 and 1864 by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing, dry dock, or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not, 25 per cent on such excess.

Sec. 5. The following exemptions from taxation under this act shall be allowed, to-wit:

I. Property of each head of a family to the value of $500; and for each minor child of the family to the father value of $200; and for each son actually engaged in the army or navy, or who has died or been killed in the military or naval service, and who was a member of the family when he entered the service to the further value of $500.

II. Property of the widow of any officer, soldier, sailor or marine, who may have died or been killed in the military or naval service, or where there is no widow, then of the family, being minor children, to the value of $1000.

III. Property of every officer, soldier, sailor or marine, actually engaged in the military or naval service, or of such as have been disabled in such service, to the value of $1000; provided, that the above exemptions shall not apply to any person, whose property, exclusive of household furniture, shall be assessed at a value exceeding $1000.

IV. That where property has been injured or destroyed by the enemy, or the owner thereof has been temporarily deprived of the use or occupancy thereof, or of the means of cultivating the same, by reason of the presence or the proximity of the enemy, the assessment on such property may be reduced, in proportion to the damage sustained by the owner, or the tax assessed thereon may be reduced in the same ratio by the district collector, on satisfactory evidence submitted to him by the owner or assessor.

Sec. 6. That the taxes on property laid for the year 1864, shall be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act, and be due and collected on the 1st day of June next, or as soon after as practicable, allowing an extension of 90 days West of the Mississippi river. The additional taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1863, levied by this act, shall be assessed and collected forthwith; and the taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1864, shall be assessed and collected according to the provisions of the tax and assessment acts of 1863.

Sec. 7. So much of the tax act of the 24th day of April 1863, as levies a tax on incomes derived from property or effects on the amount or value of which a tax is levied by this act, and also the 1st section of said act, are suspended for the year 1864, and no estimated rent, hire or interest on property or credits herein taxed *ad valorem*, shall be assessed or taxed as incomes under the tax act of 1863.

Sec. 8. That the tax imposed by this act on bonds of the Confederate States hereafore issued, shall in no case exceed the interest on the same, and such bonds, when held by or for minors or lunatics, shall be exempt from the tax in all cases where the interest on the same shall not exceed $1000.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Important Treasury Circular.—RICHMOND, Feb 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular giving notice to all holders of treasury notes not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately at the office of any depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to four per cent bonds, which certificates or bonds are receivable for taxes of the present year at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for this year on other bonds and credits. The circular explains the limitation of said privilege, after the first of April and admonishes holders to present the notes promptly and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

The Movement against Mobile.—The Yankees Repulsed.—RICHMOND, Feb. 19.—A despatch was received at the War Department last night, announcing that the enemy had been repulsed with great loss, at Grand Pass, about 35 miles from Mobile. The attack was made by infantry, supported by gunboats, and took place on Tuesday.—*Enquirer.*

The War Department was in receipt of official information yesterday, from the commanding General at Mobile, that Sherman, with his column of the enemy, had reached Quitman, which is on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, south of Meridian, and upwards of a hundred miles above Mobile. The various estimates of the strength of his command place it at between 25,000 and 30,000 of all arms.—*Whig.*

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—The following official despatch from Gen. Maury, commanding at Mobile, was received at the War Department last evening:

MOBILE, Feb. 19.—*To Gen. S. Cooper:*—Farragut has not renewed his attack on Grand Pass. His fleet lies off the Pass in the sound. Weather too bad for action. Sherman's corps not advancing down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. No landing has yet been reported in the direction of Pascagoula.

D. H. MAURY, Maj. Gen.

MOBILE, Feb. 19.—The steamer Admiral, from Demopolis, brings news that our army is concentrated, and prepared to dispute the enemy's advance. The Federals are reported 180 miles west of Tuscaloosa. Wirt Adams engaged their advance on Tuesday. A letter from Quitman says the enemy, 2,000 strong, on Wednesday morning, burned the Court House, several hundred bales of cotton, &c., and returned to Enterprise on Sunday, carrying off some 40 negroes.

From Northern Virginia.—RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—The news from the Rapidan is that the armies are quiet.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Feb. 19.—A yankee blockading ship, as reported, sunk during the blow of yesterday. Re-enlistments for the war are progressing in this department.

From Longstreet's Command.—There is a rumor by way of Dalton that Longstreet has passed Knoxville, moving South. He is said to have captured a number of prisoners and large quantities of supplies at Semon's, ten miles this side of Knoxville.—*Rich. Sentinel, 19th.*

The Escaped Yankee Officers.—About sixty of the yankee officers have been "reclaimed" from their wanderings and again lodged in the Libby prison. It is not admitted in official quarters that Col. Streight has made good his escape. The announcement by Butler that he was "safe" is believed to be, as it no doubt is, a humbug.—*Richmond Enquirer, 20th.*

The last Raid on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.—A letter to the New York World from Cumberland, Maryland, says the value of the property destroyed by Gen Rosser in his late raid near that place, was more than a million of dollars. He captured, without loss to his own forces, a whole company of Pennsylvania troops, besides quite a number of other prisoners, 107 wagons, 5 or 600 horses and mules, several cannon, and all the rations and clothing with which the wagons were heavily laden, and destroyed two railroad bridges.

From Arkansas.—An arrival from North Mississippi, states that Gens Price and Smith achieved quite a victory over General Steele, in Arkansas, recently.

From Europe.—The New York papers contain European advices to the 31st January. The Schleswig Holstein question was still a subject of excitement, and some alarm. The Danish Minister had left Vienna. Denmark had been summoned to evacuate Schleswig, and her reply was to be given on the 30th ult. It was thought that a refusal would be followed by an attempt on the part of the Germanic allies to cross the Eider, and should the attempt be resisted a war would be commenced. Ten thousand Prussian troops, under command of the Crown Prince, had passed through Hamburg. France and Russia had concluded to unite with England on the subject, leaving the matter of active interference to England. Sweden, it was said, had joined with Denmark.

From the Enemy.—The Charleston Courier learns from undoubted authority that the U. S. navy officers commanding the blockading fleet off St. Marks, Florida, communicated with the Confederate officers at that port on the 4th instant. The U. S. officers informed our officers that they had received orders that no parole or release will in future be granted to captured blockade runners; that the same are hereafter to be held as prisoners, and no release made until after the war. The U. S. Government does not regard the Alabama, Capt. Semmes, as a national vessel, because she did not sail from a Confederate port, but was fitted out in and sailed from a foreign port, and Capt. Semmes took command at sea. He is, therefore, regarded as a pirate, and will be treated as such *if captured.* The Florida is respected as a national vessel, from the fact that she fitted out and sailed from a Confederate port, and if captured, her officers and crew will be treated as prisoners of war.

The Currency.—We would caution our citizens against disposing too recklessly of the Confederate currency they now hold. Shylocks, who know its value, are deeply interested in depreciating it to add to the mass of their already ill-gotten gains. It is the policy of every one to secure at once a sufficient amount of four per cent. bonds to meet his taxes, and he cannot lose more by submitting to a tax of one-third of the remainder for the benefit of the Government by exchanging it after 1st April for the new issues, than by paying it out now for articles advanced proportionably in price. To pay a greater advance on articles than one-third their former price is clearly a losing business. We offer but a word of advice; hold on to your present notes, and exchange them for the new currency, if you do not wish to encourage the sharpers, who would ruthlessly sap the vitals of the Government for their individual gain.—*Richmond Whig.*

Tobacco for the Army.—The following bill was passed by Congress and approved by the President:

An Act to provide Tobacco for the Army.—The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be furnished to every enlisted man in the service of the Confederate States one ration of tobacco, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may establish."

The Wastes of War.—NEW YORK, February 15th.—The Twentieth Regiment, Col Gates, returned home to-day. It had 985 men originally on its rolls, to whom 250 recruits were subsequently added. It now returns with but 342, nearly all of whom have re-enlisted. It lost two-thirds of its officers and one-half of its men at Gettysburg.

Death of Parson Brownlow.—The Lynchburg Republican of Tuesday last announces the death of Wm. G. Brownlow, in Knoxville, a few days ago.

GOV. VANCE.—The Governor speaks to-day, by invitation, at Wilkesborough.

RE-ENLISTED.—Capt. Adams's Light Battery, Co. D, 18th N. C. Battalion, held a meeting at Camp Pettigrew, Topsail sound, below Wilmington, on the 17th inst., and unanimously "re-enlisted for the period of the war, let it be long or short."

MARRIED,

At the bride's residence, on the 26th ult., by Rev. A. J. Emerson, Mr. B. F. SHAW, Clerk of the County Court of Harnett, to Miss ADDIE H. MARSH, daughter of John R. Marsh, Esq., of Chatham county, N. C.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John J. Harper, JAMES R. ROBESON, Esq., of the Legislature, to Miss ANN E. SMITH; both of Martin county, N. C.

At Barclayville, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. W. S. Chaffin, Capt. J. R. PAGE, of Wake county, N. C., to Miss MAGGIE E. RABOTEAU, of Harnett.

Feb'y 16th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. H. Sewell, ANDREW S. KEMP, Esq., of Bladen, and Miss SUSAN, daughter of Wm. C. McNeill, Esq., of Robeson county, N. C.

At the bride's father's (M. C. Blount, Esq.,) in Sampson county, N. C., on 11th inst., by the Rev. G. S. Best, J. B. SOUTHERLAND of Fayetteville, and Miss BETTIE A. BLOUNT.

Carolinian and Presbyterian please copy.

In Robeson county, 18th Feb'y, by Rev. Hector McLean, Mr. WM. McMILLAN and Miss MARY L., daughter of the late John Morrison.

DIED,

In this place, yesterday morning, Mrs. MARY FORT. Her funeral will take place to-morrow evening, at the Baptist Church, at 3 o'clock.

In this town, on the morning of the 19th inst., FRANCIS BOVIER, second son of F. X. and the late Sarah L. Hall, late of Baltimore, aged 5 years and 7 months.

In this town, on the 19th inst., DANIEL B., son of Isaac and Margaret Hollingsworth, aged 10 years 4 months 20 days.

In Orange County, CHARLES NICHOLAS and WILLIE HENRY, two lovely children of Geo. W. and D. C. Jones. The former died of scarlet fever on the 28th of January, aged seven years, and the latter of the same disease on the 31st of January, aged two years and two months, after an illness of five and seven days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 22.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 2 75 to 3 00. Pork 2 25. Lard 2 50.
Beef 1 00 to 1 25 cts. per lb., retail.
Beeswax 2 50. Butter 3 50 4 00.
Cotton 1 25 to 1, 50. Coffee 10 00 to 12 50.
Cotton Yarn—$20 to $37 50 per bunch.
Dried Fruit 1 00 to 1 25 per lb.
Eggs 1 75 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $5 to $6 per lb.
Flour $125 to $150.
Flaxseed 5 00 to 8 00 per bu.
Fodder 10 00. Hay 10 00. Shucks 10 00.
Grain—Corn $17. Wheat 20 00. Rye 15 00. Oats 9 00. Peas 17 50 to 20 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00.
Leather—Upper 15 00 per lb. Sole $15 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 55 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 55 00.
Molasses 17 50 to 20 00.
Nails 3 00 to 3 50 per lb.
Onions 15 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish 15 00 to $20 per bushel; sweet 12 50.
Rice 75 cts. Sugar 4 50 to 5 00.
Soap—Family Bar $1 per lb. Toilet 2 00.
Spirits Turpentine 6 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, Factory prices to the State 1 25. Retail to others 1 40. Outsiders' prices 3 50.
Salt 25 00 per bushel.
Tallow 2 50. Wool 50.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Feb'y 17, 1864:

Beef Cattle, hoof 1 25 to 1 50; Beeswax 2 75 to 3 00; Bacon 3 50; Butter 5 00 to 5 50; Corn 15 00 to 16 00; Corn Meal 15 00; Copperas 3 00 to 4 00; Cotton 1 45 to 1 55; Flour 150 00 to 160 00 superfine; Fodder 16 00 to 18 00; Hay 18 00 to 20 00; Hides, green 1 75 to 2 00, dry 4 00 to 4 25; Leather, sole 12 00 to 12,50, upper 12 50 to 13 00; Lard 3 25 to 3 50; Molasses 15 00; Nails 1 70 to 1 75 lb per keg; Poultry 3 00 to 4 50, turkeys 15 00 to 20 00, dressed 2 50 to 3 00 per lb.; Pea Nuts 14 00 to 16 00; Fresh Pork 2 50; Potatoes, sweet, 13 00 to 15, Irish 30 00 to 35 00; Rice per cask 65 to 70 cts.; Salt, sound 18 00 to 20 00; Sugar 5 50 to 6 00; Tar, Sheetings 3 50 to 3 75 per yard; Spirits Turpentine 4 00 to 5 00; Tallow 3 00 to 3 25; Yarn per bale 32 50 to 35 00 per bunch; Wood by load 20 00 to 22 00 for pine, ash 25 00 to 30 00, Oak 35 00 to 40 00—per cord.—*Journal.*

Phœnix Lodge No. 6, A. Y. M.

A CALLED MEETING Monday at 7½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of hearing an address by Bro. H. E. COLTON. All Bros. in good standing are invited to attend.

By Order of the W. M.
A. M CAMPBELL, Sec'y.
Feb. 20. 1t

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM my lot in Fayetteville two or three days ago, a white and dark red COW. She gives milk, though her last calf is a yearling over 2 years old. Any information concerning her thankfully received and paid liberally for if stolen. R. McDANIEL
Feb'y 20. 1tpd

FOR HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN with two children. Apply to ISAAC B. HAWLEY.
Feb'y 18. 8-2tpd

NOTICE.

WE have on hand, at our Factory in Thomasville, N. C., one hundred and twenty-five boxes of medium grade TOBACCO, well put up, which we will sell cheap for cash.

J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Feb'y 15. 8*3t

Office of Chief Quartermaster,
RALEIGH, Feb'y 17, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 28th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea Nuts.

Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced; as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil cake.

W. W. PEIRCE,
8-3t] Major and Chief Q. M.

The undersigned, Physicians, in consideration of the high prices for all articles of subsistence, feel compelled to advance their charges to two dollars per mile, and make their fee bills in the same ratio—or they will charge according to the old established rates, and be paid in provisions at the usual prices before the war:

H. M. TURNER,
J. C. WILLIAMS,
B. C. WILLIAMS,
J. A. McKAY,
J. A. McDOUGALD,
A. M. McKAY,
JUNIUS T. WILLIAMS.
Harnett Co., Jan. 1st. 8 2t

Executor's Sale.

THE subscriber, for purposes specified in the Will of his Testator, will expose to public sale, at the residence of the late Col. Alexander Shaw, in Richmond county, on Wednesday the 2d day of March next, six valuable, likely NEGROES, men and women, a lot of COTTON, one half interest in a large and valuable Turpentine Still. Terms cash.

JOHN D. SHAW, Ex'r of Alexander Shaw, dec'd.
Feb'y 15. 8*2tpd

Female Teacher.

I WILL pay two hundred and fifty dollars per session of five months or five hundred dollars for ten months and board, for a Female Teacher that will come well recommended, to teach the usual English Branches, French and Music on Piano, and will allow the Teacher to charge for all scholars outside of my own family. Perhaps the school will not exceed 10 scholars, 6 of them in my family.

HARRIS TYSOR, Fair Haven, N. C.
Feb'y 13. 7-4tpd

Camp 18th N. C. Troops,
NEAR LIBERTY HILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts his character ized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
7*[1Apd] Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

Rev. T. L. Troy will

leave Salisbury on the 27th Feb'y for Cooke's Brigade, (46th Reg't N. C. T.) and will take packages for soldiers in the Army.
Feb'y 15. 7

Confederate Tax, Harnett County.

THE Assessors for Harnett County will meet the people of the different Districts at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the Tax on Income, and assessing all the Pork slaughtered from the 24th April 1863 to the 1st March 1864, viz:

At Mrs. Cameron's, Barbecue District, Thursday March 3d, 1864.
At Turner's Store, Upper Little River District, Friday March 4th.
At Parker's Store, Stewart's Creek District, Saturday March 5th.
At Clement's Store, Averasboro' District, Monday March 7th.
At Randal Turlington's, Grove District, Tuesday March 8th.
At Reuben Matthews's Mill, Neill Creek District, Wednesday March 9th.
At Mrs. Arnold's, Buckhorn District, Thursday March 10th.

All are requested to have their lists made out and ready. And all who have failed to finish their Tithing lists or to list their cattle and pay their Taxes, are notified that this is the last opportunity that will be given, as in all failures the law will be enforced.

JOHN GREEN,
B. F. SHAW, } Assessors.
Feb'y 20. 8 4t

NOTICE.

THE Assessors for Chatham county will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving a list of all hogs slaughtered by each Farmer, Planter or Grazier since the 24th of April 1863, to March 1st, 1864, inclusive:

J. J. RIGGSBEE at		J. F. RIVES at	
Haywood, March 10,	1864.	Hadley's, March 10,	1864.
Buckhorn,	11,	Silk Hope,	11,
Council's,	12,	Stout's,	12,
Williams's,	14,

NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The following very remarkable article is from the Richmond Examiner, a paper which has been consistently hostile to the Confederate administration, but which does not allow that hostility to diminish its still deeper hostility to the yankees. This last has never abated. The Examiner scorns the idea of any further association with the vile race with which we are warring for all that makes life desirable. The article is worthy of the serious attention of the Raleigh Standard and its friends, to whom it is evidently addressed. It comes from a paper with which the Standard has generally sympathized and voted.

There are some extravagant expressions in the article, such as that "mal-administration is hurrying the cause to perdition." Apart from the grey cause itself, we are not the partizans of the administration, but we don't believe that anything is hurrying the cause to perdition. The Standard's movements, if successful, would do that; but we have faith that they will not be successful. A great State, which has done so much for the cause—done so much for it under the lead of the Standard itself till that paper came under some malign influence—will not, we feel sure, everlastingly disgrace itself by proving false to its high faith, false to country, false to duty, false to interest.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

Imputations against the fidelity of North Carolina are simply incredible. Apostacy to the Confederate cause, on the part of that State, is both morally and physically impossible. Her population are intelligent. Her schools equal to any on this continent in number and erudition. The people are more generally educated than any in the South. Except in a few districts they are largely slaveholding; and the industry of the State is highly remunerative. The people are shrewd, practical, frugal and industrious. They thoroughly understand their material interests, and their State pride is a proverb. She went out of the old Union with a unanimity exceeded by no other State. She has contributed to the war with a profusion excelled by none. Her regiments are numerically more replete than any in the army; she won the first battle in the war, at Bethel; and her troops vie with the rest in the re-enlistments now going on. Her western mountains were lately filled with deserters from all the States; now, by the energy of her Government and the co-operation of her people, the mountains are cleared of those degraded wretches.

We have seriously inquired how and where North Carolina has shown herself delinquent in action, and no one has been able to point out the occasion or the place. The charge is against her intentions, the imputation is upon her secret designs. This fact is encouraging; her acts are irreproachable. There are vicious men in every State; and doubtless they are to be found in North Carolina. That these persons would persuade the State into a course of apostacy and suicide; that they would engage the Commonwealth itself in measures which must render the name of North Carolina like that of Arnold, a synonyme of infamy throughout the world, is entirely possible. But that they have accomplished no overt mischief, as yet, is very certain. We cannot believe that the North Carolina people will meet in Convention for the purpose of deserting the South; and if they meet, we cannot believe that the fathers, sons and brothers of the brave North Carolinians that have bled on every field in this war, will bring themselves to the dishonor of proposing terms of capitulation to the enemy, and of stigmatizing the gallant dead with the guilt of traitors. The agitators and traitors in the bosom of that State may excite disaffection and assemble meetings; but when they have done this much, they will have done all they are capable of accomplishing. They cannot bring the people of North Carolina to the point of practical iniquity; they cannot consummate their designs. A few Confederate victories in the spring will quiet these bad men forever; they will dread to see their names in print; they will be sorry they were born. The very people with whom they have tampered will turn from them with the withering contempt of virtue and loyalty, and they will bear all their lives the brand of sory.

It is not difficult to understand the popular feeling in North Carolina, which has given these agitators encouragement thus to temper with treason. The feeling there is no doubt the same as prevails throughout the Confederacy. It is a mingled feeling of disappointment, discontent and alarm in regard to the mal-administration of public affairs. The people feel embarrassed between two conflicting duties; the duty of stern and energetic remonstrance as the only means of checking the career of mal-administration which is hurrying the cause to perdition; and the duty of avoiding any action which may itself imperil the cause. In Virginia the popular judgment is in favor of silent tolerance of abuses; in North Carolina it seems inclined to the alternative of remonstrance. If it were our prerogative to advise the good people of that State, we would warn them against the agitators to whom they have given, probably, too much ear, as well as against any action which could, in the least degree, tend to alarm our own people or to encourage the public enemy. Remonstrance is a duty, but agitation, to the point of disturbing the public mind and embarrassing the public action, becomes a crime.

In Virginia we have been very patient under abuses, and allowed nothing to shake our fidelity. When charged with degeneracy, imbecility, and impotence for battle, Virginia's silent answer was to send Jackson, Johnston, Lee, and a hundred and twenty thousand troops to the Confederate armies. The finest portions of our territory have been desolated, ten thousands of our homesteads lie in ashes, and hundreds of thousands of our families are homeless refugees. Much of this ruin is the direct result of mal-administration. Still the most loyal of our populations is that of the country thus overrun and destroyed. Wholesale and wide spread pecuniary ruin has not bent the spirit of our people. They are as resolute and hopeful now as in the bright spring of 1861. Whilst suffering the heaviest calamities and last terrors of war, we have endured much more from our own Government than North Carolina. We have been submissive to a foreign yoke of the most galling character. In Richmond and the East, the domestic provost administration has been exclusively under the control of Marylanders; in the West our people have been turned over to the domination of Kentuckians. The conduct of this police of strangers has not been exemplary, and just complaints against them can get no hearing. Not long ago North Carolina took fire because the appointment of a single tax gatherer was given to the native of another State. Virginia has submitted to systematic injury of this sort. But we cannot dwell upon this humiliation; we will not enlarge on the particulars of this very sore subject. Let North Carolina, before listening to domestic agitators, consider what her twin sister has endured, before she lifts a finger or breathes a whisper for unconstitutional redress.

Wool.—The Asheville News says that Captain Summey, the State Agent at that point, has already sent forward eight thousand pounds of wool to make clothing for our soldiers. He hopes by early Summer to procure as much more.

When is a plant like a hog? When it begins to root. And when is it like a soldier? When it begins to shoot. And when is it like an editor? When it begins to blow.

THE FIGHT AT NEWBERN.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

KINSTON, N. C., Feb 8

It was hard on to four o'clock in the morning when the battle actually begun although random shots had been heard for an hour or more. It was very dark and foggy, with every prospect of rain. When daylight came the artillery opened in good earnest, and roared through the woods a spiteful greeting to the foe, while every few moments a rapid fire of musketry rattled along the line. Lying upon a small island, our boats hauled up under the tall sedge and grass which fringed the bank, bivouac fires smouldering—just enough to give us a little warmth, without showing smoke to the enemy—wearied and worn by nights of hard work and wakefulness, the men lay and slept or listened to the noise of the fight as Pickett drove the Yankees before him. Nearer and nearer grew the battle until it was abreast of us—beyond us—and we heard the guns of the fortifications open upon the victorious advance guard. Bachelor's creek, a small, deep, and tortuous stream, runs across the country a few miles above Newbern, and finally empties into the Neuse. Some five or six miles from the town the railroad crosses it, while still further on is the Trent road leading towards Kinston. At this point the Yankees had erected formidable field works, and beside them a strong blockhouse. Here were their reserves, living securely in pleasant encampments, and beyond, pushed out three or four miles, the advance. So quietly had Gen Pickett managed his troops, the enemy was entirely without knowledge of the approach of any body of men, although the proximity of the pickets told them the Confederates were pushing upon them. Some four miles beyond Bachelor's bridge the fight began. Straggling shots were fired about two in the morning, but Pickett held back until daylight, when he turned loose upon them, and began "driving them" in Stonewall Jackson style. Retreating into the fortifications across the creek they made a fierce stand, and opened a heavy fire from the block house and the works. No use, however; for, advancing steadily up to them until within easy distance, Hoke and Clingman carried the forts in fine style, and scattered the Yankees in every direction. Then came a race. Gen. Pickett pressed close upon them, and kept them moving towards the railroad, where another reserve had been drawn up to await his approach. Here, too, was a railroad battery, which, mounting some heavy guns, had been run out from the town. Driving the yankees across the enbankment, a battery was sent down to engage the iron monster, and in a few moments it was driven back, and the rails torn up to prevent another advance. A sharp fight now occurred; but in a short time the enemy was forced to retreat, their line broken, and Pickett had them on the race. Following close upon them, pouring the shot into them whenever they endeavored to form, our troops pressed them into a run, and for a few miles they made "amazing tracks" to get under cover of the guns of the forts built around the town. Regiments became disorganized and scattered through the woods, and men and officers, with the shout of *"sauve qui peut,"* threw away knapsack and rifle and ran for their lives. By three in the evening the enemy had taken shelter within the fortifications, and stood awaiting the anticipated attack upon the town, but straggling bands were found scattered through the woods, and were every moment being brought in by our men.

During all this brilliant little affair only two brigades were engaged. Gen. Barton, with the pick troops of the division, had been sent to the south side of the Trent, and his approach was looked for with great anxiety. Gen Pickett listened anxiously for the sound of his guns, expecting every moment to hear him open upon the town in the rear, but the day wore away and nothing was heard from him; evening came on, and still no news. Just across the Neuse, hardly three-quarters of a mile from Newbern, was Fort Anderson, and this, to prevent the garrison assisting in the fight, and also to keep reinforcements from coming on from Washington, had been closely invested. Col. Dearing, with a brigade of infantry, three battalions of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, had completely surrounded it, and kept the men under arms, expectantly waiting an attack. This, however, was almost impossible from the land side; for the place was remarkably strong, the fort 14 feet high, mounting 11 guns of large calibre, with a ditch from 4 to 6 feet deep and 12 feet wide. The garrison, under Col. Anderson, was composed of 800 infantry, with some heavy artillery. The most that could be done was to keep this force engaged, and at the same time to threaten the Washington road to prevent reinforcements. This Col. Dearing accomplished.

For some two miles around Newbern the forest had been cleared, and the guns of three large forts, together with two parks of field artillery stationed in the town, had a clear sweep, and would have played havoc with our advance. Evidently the attack must come from the rear. Night was fast coming on; and still no news of Gen Barton. Just as the sun was sinking behind the tree tops word was brought that the enemy was endeavoring to make a demonstration on the extreme right. Gen. Pickett was standing under a tree, in full sight of the town and its fortifications, his staff lying upon the ground around him, looking anxiously towards the Trent, twirling his sword knot around his small white hand, or, as if in perplexity, fastidiously buing his finger nails. I knew he was thinking of Barton. Just then rode up the soldier Hoke, and, dismounting, explained the movement on the right. Evidently to feel the force, being secure ly near the forts, some cavalry, artillery, and infantry had advanced, but the cavalry had been easily repulsed by his pickets, and the whole column had halted. "They must be driven back," said Gen. Pickett; "Can you do it?" "Yes," replied Hoke, brightening up, "with my own brigade," and vaulting into the saddle he rode away. Half an hour afterwards we heard the rumble of artillery towards Newbern, and knew the yankees were retiring. When the sun set the enemy was confined within their fortifications; but still no news from south of the Trent. Gen. P. looks more perplexed than ever, and twists his sword knot more rapidly, and bites his nails persistently. Presently he disposes of the troops for the night and turns away from the field. As he passes, the tired soldiers who have fought all day rise to greet him, smiles cover their dusty faces, caps wave, and we know that hearty cheers would follow but for the proximity of the enemy.

The day's fight was ended. Still, as the daylight lingered, small bands of prisoners were brought in, until between 180 and 200 had been collected, and the whole put on the route to Richmond. Besides the prisoners was some artillery, several wagons, a quantity of stores, together with sundry piles of private baggage. And this is all I know about the battle. What occurred south of the Trent I do not know, and I do not care to speak from hearsay or to draw any inferences. The conduct of Gens. Pickett, Hoke, and Clingman, won my entire admiration, and I think all will concur as far as affairs were pushed. The loss was very small on our side. Col. Shaw was killed on the field, and Gen. Clingman slightly wounded. "Thirty-five," I believe, is a number which will cover all casualties.

There is nothing like the sunshine of a woman's smile to lift the shadows from a heavy heart.

QUANTRELL'S EXODUS FROM MISSOURI.

A correspondent of the Texas Telegraph, who is contributing to that paper "Sketches of Quantrell's Men," gives the following account of the Blount affair, the fullest we have yet seen from a Confederate source.

Towards the middle of September the guerillas reunited at Blackwater, and were ready in a few hours to leave the rendezvous for their march South. Cold nights and occasional frost had warned them to leave Missouri, and like poor houseless birds of passage, beaten by the pitiless storm; they sought a more genial clime, where the grass was green and Federals less numerous. Missouri would afford no shelter or safety after winter had set in; the bare and leafless forests no hiding places, and the pure driven snow would afford to the enemy the best means of tracking the hunted and hungry guerillas who never they should leave their holes in search of food. Outlawed by an order of Gen. Blount, proscribed by every yankee official, the citizens warned against furnishing food or shelter under the cruelest and severest penalties, the very earth almost denying them a resting place, the gallant three hundred broke up their rendezvous and left for the plains of Texas.

Small parties of Feds were occasionally seen and barged as they approached the border of the Cherokee country. But nothing occurred of any particular interest until they had penetrated the Indian country to some distance. The boys were gay and hilarious; often scattered for miles along the road, as careless and much at ease as if in their own homes and no enemy near. On the 10th of October, without guide or compass, without the slightest knowledge of the country, but marching in good order—for the "sign" was getting fresh—they suddenly came upon a party of Federals tearing down some houses belonging to the exiled Ridge party. A dozen or more unsuspecting Pins and negroes, with a few Feds, came up to the advance guard of the guerillas, but the larger portion, not liking the "lay out," and scenting the danger, fled towards the fort, which Col. Quantrell had not yet discovered. About sixty of Todd's men, under the leadership of Lieut. Taylor, gave chase to the flying Federals, while the rest, under "Old Quant" and Todd, were dispatching the miscreants who remained. A few of the retreating Feds were overtaken and shot down; the others, more fortunate, "leveled" themselves to reach a place of safety; and, all at once, Taylor came in full view of a strong fort, surrounded with breastworks and ditches. This was a new feature in the case, and it was very evident that something novel and mysterious was actuating the Feds' movements, for they were running to and fro, some gazing eagerly at the advancing force of Taylor, without an attempt at preparation for resistance—while others still seemed to be expostulating vehemently with the terror-stricken yankees, who had so madly rushed in. Flags were flying as if on a gala occasion, music was heard within the fort, and the officer appeared in full uniform, as if for dress parade. They were not long in a state of suspense—for it takes us longer to tell it than it took Lieut. Taylor to form his men and dash like a thunderbolt upon the breastworks.

The boys rushed on, screaming like demons—and amid the horrid din the amazed Feds heard the shout for "Old Quant." That charge was magnificently ferocious and superbly desperate. But for the inauspicious yell for Quantrell, every man might have entered the fort, and carried it by storm. But a perfect shower of lead now greeted the storming party, and only five succeeded in leaping the rope that was stretched over the breastworks. The names of those are Lieutenant Taylor, Serg't Berry, —— Hultz, George Shepherd, and Peyton Long. Each man brought down one of the enemy as he leaped in; but it was impossible to stay and contend against 300, who poured an enfilading fire upon the guerillas from every angle of the fort.

Just at this juncture our boys retreated to the spot where the command had been left; but here was something new also. Taylor found the whole command in line of battle, motionless as statues, with Quantrell at their head on his war-horse, looking as grim as the Sphinx of Egypt at a brilliant calvacade of horsemen forming beautifully about 300 yards in front. The whisper ran through the line, "It is old Blount, and he thinks we are Federals coming out to give him a reception!" It was true. There rode Gen. Blount and staff, glittering in blue cloth and gold lace, and about 200 of his body guard. Just then the calvacade moved, and the band commenced playing Yankee Doodle. Quantrell moved also; but the quick eye of Blount discovered something wrong and called a halt. But the guerillas by this time were under full gallop, and down they swept upon the brilliant cortege like an avalanche and hurled them to the earth. The struggle was short and fierce; the shock terrific, as guerilla rode over both horse and his rider, and dashed out the brains of the latter as he passed. Again and again they turned and fired, charged and re-charged, until the ground was strewn with the dead, ambulances overturned, and horses flying madly in every direction. Here occurred one of those thrilling incidents, one of those marvellous episodes that cause whole nations sometimes to pause with breathless wonder, and whole armies to halt and gaze with amazement and admiration.

Lieut. Col. Curtis, Adjutant General on Gen. Blount's staff, rode a magnificent horse, richly caparisoned, and was himself dressed in the richest uniform of his rank. He was a remarkably handsome man, fair and rosy, eyes blue as those of the fairest blonde of his own clime; pale, fair, tall, slender figure—with features as beautiful as those of a woman. He was well armed with pistol and sabre, and used them gallantly. He sees that his force is defeated, and determines to escape. But as he turns his horse's head he encounters the fierce eye of a young guerilla as handsome, as brave and well armed as himself, bearing right down upon him. He observes the Adj't General endeavoring to escape; calls to him to stop and fight. He does turn to meet the guerilla now swooping down upon him like an eagle on its prey. The yankee fires a long range gun—but misses his aim; he draws his six-shooter and rapidly, nervously discharges the contents at his adversary, who all this time is gaining on him and dashing straight at him.

As an eagle swoops down on his prey, gracefully and grandly ferocious, beautiful even in the act of destruction, so does Peyton Long, the young hero, gallantly bear down on the "oute" yankee; he reserves every shot, while Curtis is wasting his; he dashes upon him—both pause for an instant as if in mutual admiration—but only for a moment. Peyton Long watches his antagonist and sways his body to the left to escape the sabre out of the yankee; the next instant the inevitable six-shooter of the guerilla is pointed to the head of the splendid looking fellow; it is the work of an instant; Peyton strikes like an eagle, and all is over! A shout of triumph arose from the throng of guerillas, who had ceased the fight to watch the encounter between this well matched couple.

Long saw his antagonist fall heavily to the earth, and his noble heart essayed to pity and assist him; but the stern mandate, the inflexible canon of the guerilla's creed, "kill and spare not the Yankees," the order of Gen Blount outlawing every guerilla, written by those hands before him and approved by that flustering heart, dried up the fountain of commiseration and brought him back to himself and his duty.

The fight was over, although the Feds continued to fire random shots from their artillery in the Fort. The fruits of this victory were in killed, three Majors, one Lieutenant-Colonel, five Captains, several Lieutenants, every member of Blount's staff, and two hundred privates; all of Blount's papers and personal effects, several ambulances and a large number of horses, were captured. The loss of the guerillas was one or two wounded and some horses killed.

Our noble Soldiers.—It is positively delightful, exclaims the Charlottesville, Va. Chronicle, to see a soldier from the army. There may be anxiety or alarm at home: he has never heard of it. The currency may be failing: He receives with cheerfulness his eleven dollars a month, and feels it is the best his country can give him. There may be fears that the yankees will outnumber us; he says Gen. Lee can whip them fifty thousand against ninety thousand. He may hear at home apprehensions about a scarcity of food: he will tell you we get a quarter of a pound of meat a day, and it is *a plenty*. Some one asked a young acquaintance of our's (son of a wealthy gentleman,) who was a private in Gen. Magruder's army on the Peninsula—"Well, John, how do you like the army?" "Oh," says he, "of course I like it; they give me plenty of beef to eat, and plenty of straw to sleep on—*what more can a man want?*" This was in the first year of the war. Two years have passed, and John paid us a visit the other day. His brother had fallen near him at Gettysburg: he himself had upon some occasion been taken prisoner; the conversation turned upon the duration and serious character of the war; but from him there fell not one word of weariness or discontent, and of the final result in our favor he seemed to entertain no more doubt than that the cars would perform their daily trips. His brother told us, his letters invariably wound up—"Don't let Fanny ——— forget me—*and save me four hound puppies!*" Fanny ought not to forget him—and may he live upon his native plains, in the conscious pride of an unimpaired freedom, to indulge in his noble and favorite sport! The history of this simple-minded youth is the history of the army. They ask no questions, they indulge in no speculations: they look up to Gen. Lee with affection and with trust, and pitch or strike their tents according to their orders, believing that their great leader will ultimately close their long toils and labors with a successful issue.

Gen. Jackson on Office Seekers.—The extract below is from the correspondence of this great warrior, and has been placed at our disposal.

"WINCHESTER, VA., Nov. 22, '61.

"My Dear Colonel:—Your letter, and also that of my much esteemed friend, the Hon. Mr. ——, in behalf of Mr. A——, reached me to-day; and I hasten to reply that I have no place to which, at present, I can properly assign him. I know Mr. A. personally, and was favorably impressed by him. But if person desires office in these times, the best way for him to do is at once to pitch into service somewhere, and to work with such energy, zeal, and success, as to impress those around him with the conviction that such are his merits he must be advanced, or else the interests of the public service must suffer. If Mr. A. should mention the subject to you again, I think you might not only do him, but the country good service by reading this part of my letter to him. My desire is to make merit the basis of my recommendations and selections. * * *

Your much attached friend,

T. J. JACKSON."

Potatoes—Irish Potatoes.—We remind our friends to plant plenty of Irish potatoes. None so rich, or so poor, that cannot have a patch of potatoes. The poor can have a small, and the rich can have a large one. If this planting of potatoes is not neglected, we can, with the blessing of Providence, have plenty of this most useful vegetable in ninety days. No one can suffer for meat or bread, who will take the pains to plant properly, and with care, a plenty of potatoes. We urge all to plant early, and upon that plan, which experience has shown to be the very best. Let the lots be made rich, the ground well prepared, and the potatoes planted carefully in time, and be well covered, and with God's blessing, there will be no suffering in this country after 90 days from this day *for the want of something to eat.—Greensboro' Patriot.*

The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you desire to appear.

Dr. T. L. WINSLOW.

HAVING removed to Beaumont, Chatham County, would respectfully offer his professional services to the surrounding country, hoping from an experience of nearly twenty years of regular practice, to be able to share a portion of the confidence of the community.

Jan'y 1864. 98-8m

WANTED,

A N experienced male and Female Teacher, to take charge of a School in Smithville, Brunswick county Apply to J. C. Swain, or the subscriber, near Smithville JESSE G DREW.

Jan'y 9, 1864 98*9tpd

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 18th September, my negro woman JENNY, aged about 23 years, about 5 feet high, dark complexion, looks surly unless spoken to, at which time she is very pleasant. She ranaway sometime previous and was taken up in Robeson county, N Carolina, in the neighborhood of Shoe Heel Depot, working about under the pretence of being free. She was carried off by one Lewis Oxendine, a mulatto who was hauling corn at that time, from my plantation. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or in any Jail so that I get her. I will give one hundred dollars more for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring her.

My address is Brownsville Post Office, Marlborough District, South Carolina. JOHN A HODGES.

Dec 6, 1863. 89-*17tpd

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d of December, his negro men LEWIS and WILLIS, color black. Lewis 32 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built, with rather a sharp chin and slow spoken. Willis 24 years old, about five feet 8 inches high, stout built, a full round face and a space between his upper teeth. They are probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will pay the above reward for their delivery in any jail in the State where I can get them.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Gulf P. O., Jan 4, 1864. 96-*9tpd

State of North Carolina,

HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, Dec. Term, 1863.

Arch'd McLean, Executor of Hugh McLean, dec'd, vs. A. D. McLean and wife, Catharine, J. P. McLean, Hector McLean, J. C. Poe and wife Margaret, William Bolin and wife Mary, Thomas Bolin and wife Nancy Sophia, Martha J. McLean, Elizabeth McLean and Sarah McDougald.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

THIS case coming on to be heard on the petition, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. Bolin and wife Mary and Thomas Bolin and wife Nancy Sophia, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the above named non-residents, notifying them of the filing of this petition, and for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Harnett, at the Court House in Lillington, on the second Monday of March next, to plead, answer or demur to this petition as they may see proper.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of this Court, at office in Lillington, the second Monday in Dec. 1863.

1*6wpd] B. F. SHAW, Clerk.

FROM THE N. C SOLDIERS.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF 18th REGIMENT

CAMP 18th REG'T N. C. T.
Feb'y 6th 1864.

At a meeting of the members of the 18th reg't N. C. T. held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has been brought to our attention that our brothers in arms, actuated by the justice of the existing struggle for independence, a firm determination of true patriotism in its vindication, and an honest desire to assist our young nation in its establishment, have voluntarily tendered their services, with the solemn pledge of their lives, by a re-enlistment for the period of the war; and whereas, animated with a like spirit of devotion to our sacred cause, we are determined that no regiment shall surpass us in rendering our arms effective to our country, or in evincing a true desire to uphold our leaders in our struggle; be it

Resolved, by the officers and soldiers of the 18th Reg't N. C. T. that we do cheerfully tender to the Government, our services for the period of the war, pledging our lives and our sacred honor, all that we possess, that we will never lay down our arms until the last enemy upon our soil shall be destroyed or driven from it.

Resolved, that the spirit of submission which we regret to say seems to have seized the hearts of many bad men in N. C., will if persisted in prove ruinous to our cause, dangerous to our liberty, and disgraceful to the fair name of our State. We therefore express our entire disapprobation of the course of these traitors, and earnestly appeal to them to desist from their ruinous policy, and sustain our government and leaders.

Resolved, that in President Davis and Gov'r Vance we recognise the able statesmen, virtuous rulers, and true patriots, and pledge ourselves to sustain them throughout these trying times.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our Brigadier General; also to the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, with a request that they be published.

HEADQ'RS LANE'S BRIGADE,
Feb'y 6th 1864.

To the officers and soldiers of the 18th Reg't:

Comrades: It were not possible to read the eloquently patriotic resolutions which were unanimously adopted to day by you, without emotions of pride and gratitude—of just pride, that I have the honor to command such men; of well merited gratitude in the Nation's behalf and mine, for this exhibition of high resolve and patriotic action at the time of the nation's greatest need.

Permit me to thank you for sending me a copy of the resolutions, and to pray God speed! to you and our great cause.

Believe me your Friend,
JAMES H. LANE, Brig. Gen.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BLADEN LIGHT INFANTRY, Co. B,
18TH REG'T, N. C. TROOPS.

This company was organized several years before the war, and tendered its services to the State on 26th of April 1861, which being accepted, it was immediately ordered into camp at Wilmington, N. C. Robert Tait was Captain, with Gilmore Edwards, Wilkie J. Sikes and John W. McGill as his Lieutenants. The company remained in and near Wilmington until Novemb'r of '61, when ordered to South Carolina, and was there placed on duty at Bee's Creek battery. In March '62 it was ordered to Newbern, which having fallen before it arrived, it was stopped at Kinston and was immediately assigned to the brigade then commanded by Gen. Branch. On the 24th April it reorganized by electing Lt. Sikes Captain, 3d Lt. McGill 1st Lieut., Serg't M. N. Buie 2d Lt., and G. Edwards 3d Lieut. In May it came to Virginia, on 27th of same month fought its first battle at Hanover C. H., where the heroic Sikes and eight of his men were killed. It participated in the battles of Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, Manassas Junction, Manassas Plains, Ox Hill, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Falling Waters, and Culpeper C. H., in every one of which it has invariably performed its whole duty. 24 of its members have been killed, 21 died, 15 permanently disabled, and 4 are deserters.

Though the company has suffered much, yet none of its members are willing to give up the struggle until our independence is acknowledged by our foes. All are in good spirits though rations are short. C. D.

An officer from Gen. Lee's army informs us that a soldier named King, from Randolph county, belonging to Co. E, 4th N. C. Reg't, was shot, for desertion, some two weeks ago. A few moments before execution, he observed, that it was owing to the teachings of the Raleigh Standard, that he was placed in that disgraced situation, and regretted that he had been led astray by it. Comment is unnecessary. Hundreds of others have thus been induced to crime for which they have had to pay the death penalty. King leaves a wife and several small children to heap their maledictions upon those who have deprived them of a husband and father, and branded their name with dishonor.—*Ral. Confederate.*

STRAYED,

FROM my lot, 22d January, a Brown or Mouse-colored HORSE MULE of medium size. Has marks of scar, a cut opposite right shoulder blade, mane and tail cropped; has an old appearance. Said mule was purchased at the sale of the late Stephen Pankey, dec'd, of Richmond county, by John Mormon. Any person taking up or returning said mule will be liberally rewarded. Any information thankfully received.

JAMES B. USHER
Rush's Mills, Montgomery Co., N. C.

Feb'y 9. 5-*2tpd

NOTICE.

STRAYED or ranaway from my premises on the 31st Jan'y, 5 head CATTLE. One likely cow with a bell on, white and brindle spots; heavy with calf. 1 black Heifer about 3 years old, no horned; one spotted Heifer near the same mark of the bell cow; one small black Heifer, no horned, and one black and white spotted Bull about 2 years old. These cattle are all unmarked. Any information as to the whereabouts of said cattle will be thankfully received; besides I will pay liberally any one that will take them up and feed them until I can get them.

W. D. MOFFITT

Bostick's Mills, Feb'y 8. 6*2w

Moore Superior Court of Law,

FALL TERM, 1863.

Harris Tyson vs. New York White Soap Stone Co.

IT is ordered by the Court, in this case, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants in the said case, to appear, plead, answer or demur, at the next Term of this Court, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, I. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in August A. D., 1863. Issued 9th January 1864.

98*6tpd] I. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1864

Caroline Russell vs. Gillam Russell, Nancy Russell.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Pinkney Russell and Shelly Russell, two of the Defendants, reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, notifying the Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held the 1st Monday in April next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of said Court, at office in Troy, 1st Monday in January 1864

98*6tpd] J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

WAR NEWS.

From the Southwest.—PASCAGOULA, Feb. 15—All the fleet, including the flag ship, have gone eastward through the sound, in the direction of Grand Pass. Four more gunboats and a brig have just appeared, standing the same way. Three gunboats and five steamers are in sight between here and Petit Boy's Island, and two side wheel steamers.

MOBILE, Feb'y 16.—Meridian was evacuated yesterday. All government property saved.

Advices from Enterprise to day state that the enemy are not appearing there. Capt. Adair, of Forrest's staff, arrived here. He left Forrest at Oxford, Miss., on the 9th, confronting a column of infantry 8000 strong, and 12 regiments of cavalry.

Advices from Lee report Sherman, 32,000 strong, all arms, marching in close order. Lee's cavalry hovering on their flanks picking up stragglers. Prisoners report that they left the Big Black with 20 days' cooked rations.

Gov. Watts, this morning, issued a proclamation to the citizens of Mobile, stating that the city was about to be attacked, and exhorting non-combatants to leave.

Yankee Wagon Train Destroyed.—MOBILE, Feb. 13.—A special dispatch to the News from Newton, Miss., says that Wirt Adams attacked a wagon train near Decatur yesterday, destroying fifty wagons and killing the mules and drivers. The Yankee infantry coming up in force he was unable to bring off the captured. Loss six killed and wounded.

From Northern Virginia.—ORANGE C. H., Feb'y 16.—Gilmore's and Blackford's cavalry captured a through train of cars on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 6 miles above Harper's Ferry, on Thursday last; capturing and paroling 50 federal officers and soldiers and securing some booty.

Re-enlistments are going on in every part of the Army.

Operations in Mississippi.—It is understood that Sherman's army, after occupying Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, advanced eastwardly to Morton, a distance of 35 miles. At the latter point they diverged from the railroad which leads on to Meridian, and took the direction of Enterprise, a point on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Enterprise is 120 miles North of Mobile; and the whole march from Morton, via Enterprise to Mobile, is a distance of about 200 miles.

Our cavalry under Gen. Lee are understood to have regained possession of Jackson, thus cutting off Sherman from his base of supplies. The route to Mobile, for which point the enemy are supposed to be making, will lie for half the distance, or a hundred miles, through a very poor and sparsely settled region, utterly incapable of subsisting an army.

The enemy's column, under Sherman, is said to be 35,000 strong, with 65 pieces of artillery. Gen. Polk's command is in their front and Gen. Lee's cavalry on their flanks and rear. Gen. Polk, as he retires before Sherman and approaches Mobile, comes within the support of Gen. Maury, who commands at that point.

Sherman has embarked on what seems to be a very bold and hazardous undertaking. Cut off from supplies, and reduced to the necessity of foraging in an unproductive country, with his enemies behind him and before him, and a long road between him and either safety or success, it would seem a hard fortune to us, if we fail to inflict a disaster upon his army. He has undertaken what seems more like a giant raid than a scientific military movement.

It is reported that the enemy are moving two other columns against Mobile, and in support of Sherman's operations. One of these comes from Pascagoula Bay, and the other from Pensacola. Sherman's is probably designed, in the first instance, to cut off supplies from Mobile; but, for once, we shall have the advantage of possessing the rivers, through our gunboats on the waters emptying into Mobile Bay. We await developments with solicitude, but with strong hope.

Richmond Sentinel, 15th.

Exploit in the Valley.—Lieut. Gatch, a Marylander, with ten men, also Marylanders, captured 8 yankees and 9 well equipped cavalry horses, near Newtown, last Friday night. Learning there were 40 of them at Cedar Creek, Lieut. Gatch, with his comrades, started in pursuit, and "pitched in," when the yankees "pitched off." The race was continued a few miles below Newtown, when a squad was overhauled by the Confederates. They dismounted and attempted to get to the woods, but were made prisoners.—*Whig, 15th.*

The Enemy in Gloucester County.—RICHMOND, Feb. 15—A letter received in this city, from Gloucester county, Virginia, says that the Federal cavalry scout the county continually. They have enrolled all the negroes without regard to physical ability. None of them have yet been carried off; but the draft is constantly looked for. This proceeding precludes all possibility of the owners of slaves sending any of their negroes South for safe-keeping.—*Enquirer.*

The Late Reported Raid in the West.—The Asheville News, of the 11th, says that it had been known for some days that a yankee raid from Tennessee, in the direction of Franklin, Macon county, was made last week. It was not a paying expedition. It seems a yankee force estimated at 600 invaded North Carolina by way of the Tennessee River, and got within about 20 miles of Franklin. But Col. Thomas's Indians bushwhacked them so unmercifully that they turned at that point and hurriedly retreated, having had one Captain, two Lieutenants and a number of privates killed, and a considerable number wounded. The dead they left lying where they fell, but carried off the wounded. They captured Capt. T. P. Siler, 24 miles below Franklin, but we learn that he made his escape subsequently. Good for the red skins.

Good News from Arkansas.—Information has been received that the Confederate troops, under General Marmaduke, have captured Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and, according to last accounts, were marching on Little Rock. It is probable that a portion of the Federal troops in Arkansas have been withdrawn and are with Sherman in his Mississippi expedition.—*Richmond Whig, 15th.*

From the Peninsula.—The yankees who came up to Barhamsville Friday, fell back Saturday. They were only a small squad, and probably advanced to render assistance to any of the fugitives from the Libby who might chance to reach the vicinity.—*Rich. Whig, 15th.*

From the North.—Yankee papers of the 10th, 11th and 14th have been received. Gold is quoted at 159. A newspaper office in Fairfield, Iowa, was destroyed by soldiers on the 8th. The type and paper were thrown out of the windows and the subscription books destroyed. A Connecticut regiment had 110 men killed in a late fight on the Rapidan.

Blockader Ashore.—The Scotia was run ashore by her pilot opposite Wrightsville on Wednesday; a Yankee blockader was endeavoring to cut her off. This was 18 to 20 miles from New Inlet. She was not fired upon by any of our batteries. We regret to learn that a majority of her crew have been lost or captured. The Scotia had a valuable cargo, almost wholly on Government account.—*Wilmington Journal.*